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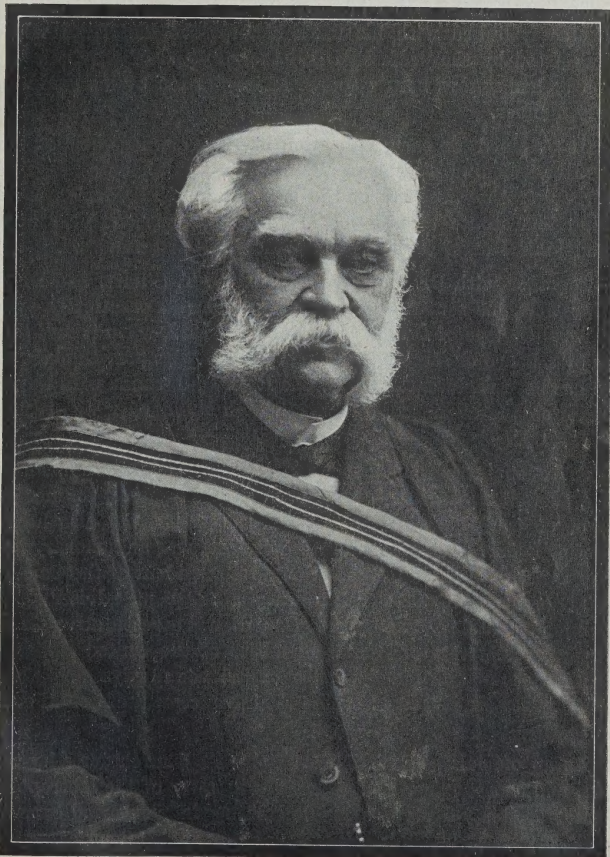
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The HYA YAKA

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No. 1



THE LATE DEAN WILLMOTT

Our Late Dean Willmott

Since the last issue of the Hya Yaka, we have to record the loss of our much lamented Dean Willmott, who died in June at the age of seventy-eight, after an illness lasting several weeks.

Truly called the father of dentistry in Canada, the development of which is linked with his life's history, the late Dean will be sadly missed by the profession and the students of the College, to whom he has always been a source of inspiration by his genial and kindly manner.

He obtained his early education in Milton, where he was born, and after spending a year at Victoria University, he studied dentistry under the direction of the late Dr. W. C. Addams. Before coming to Toronto to practice in 1870, he spent one year at the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he was graduated.

Together with Dr. Luke Tesky, Dr. W. T. Stuart, and Dr. W. E. Willmott, his son, the late Dean formed and practically owned the Royal College of Dental Surgeons until 1892, when it was taken over by a board of directors and reorganized. Its growth since that time has been rapid, until to-day the R. C. D. S. ranks with the best colleges on the continent, due to the high standard which it maintains.

His deep interest in matters pertaining to education, church-work, as well as dentistry, have been very extensive, for not only was he on the Senate of the Toronot University, but also held an honorary L.L.D. degree from that intsitution, was an honorary member of the British Dental Association, first president of the Canadian Dental Association, as well as being a frequent adviser of the Dominion Dental Council. As Canadian representative in the National Association of Dental Faculties of the United States, his sound judgment and long years of experience always gave weight to his progressive ideas concerning the advancement of dental education.

As an official member of the Methodist Church for fifty-three years, and as a member of the board of trustees of the Metropolitan Church for thirty-five years, his dominating influence and executive ability, combined with his nobleness of character, set an example to those who were fortunate in numbering him among their friends.

Both the press and the profession have paid a fitting tribute to the worth of one who embodied those qualities which are essential to the make-up of a life which has been as useful and as unselfish as the life of our late Dean.

Canadian Army Dental Corps on Active Service.

Ross H. Wing, '16.

The annals of history have given us many wonderful stories of military units, dating as far back as Caesar's invasion into Britain in 54 B.C. However, when this present world conflict is ended, and historians complete their volumes, we shall find many pages of the active service of the Canadian Army Dental Corps. For the first time in the world's history, we have a specific Army Dental Unit complete in itself, which is now doing practical work wherever our Canadian soldiers are on active service. However, fellows, this little letter is not intended to be a thesis or any "flowery" composition, but just a short story to tell you what we, as grads. and under-grads. of the R. C. D. S., are trying to do to uphold our profession.

Early in the month of March last, Dr. J. A. Armstrong of Ottawa (R.C.D.S., Class '90), first started initial steps to organize an Army Dental Corps. Due to his influence and perseverance, Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, the honorable Minister of Militia and Defence of Canada, took up the matter and on May 12th the first establishments were issued concerning this corps. Now, remember, fellows, that this unit is absolutely the first of its kind in history, so should we not feel proud to be one of the rank and file of this original Army Dental Corps.

After this first establishment was issued, steps were immediately taken to organize, and in the course of a few weeks the Corps was up to its full strength of 151 men. Of this number, 53 were graduate dentists and the other 98 were either undergrads. or experienced "Lab." men. Two weeks of earnest drilling then followed in Cartier Square, Ottawa. On June 23rd, General Hughes inspected our Corps, and on the same evening we entrained for Montreal. At nine o'clock in the morning of the 24th the C. P. R. S.S. "Missanabie" left dock from Montreal and started her 3,000-mile journey. This trip, fellows, was perhaps the most interesting we had ever had. The scenery of the lower St. Lawrence was exquisite, to say nothing of what it was to watch the land disappear as we steamed through the Gulf and out into the broad Atlantic. Friends were soon made, and by Sunday we were as happy as we were on some of those memorial evenings in our Freshman year. The five full days and nights on the Atlantic were spent taking close observation of real icebergs, real whales and porpoises. On July 1st (Dominion Day) we certainly made excellent use of the holiday and games and sports of all descriptions were "pulled off." Perhaps we should not omit to say that a few hours' of physical drill were necessary to keep the appetites of the boys at knife edge, so as to do full justice to the sumptuous meals. The evenings were certainly most enjoyably spent in the big Blue Saloon, where excellent concerts were given by mixed talent. To go into details of this trip would be a big task, so we must leave the many other interesting features to be told verbally. However, happy as we were, there was no happier moment than when we first sighted

the "iron sea-dog," CIV. on the afternoon of July the 2nd, which was to act as our escort through the danger zone. Life-belts were now put aside, as we placed absolute confidence in that low black body of steel, manned by her stalwart British tars. Cameras were busy from every side, and some fine pictures were obtained. The remainder of the trip was uneventful, and all faces showed great relaxation of nervous strain as we steamed slowly through the narrow entrance to Plymouth Harbor. On Sunday morning, July 4th, we bid farewell to the "Missanabie" and landed safely on the docks of the historic city of Plymouth. Here a special train (and believe us, it sure was "some" train. Oh! these little English compartment cars are surely unique) was in waiting, and soon we were rolling over the steel of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway. This trip by rail took us through the heart of the world's metropolis and many good laughs were heard when we saw a real English double-decked "tram." After leaving London we soon were amid the beautiful scenery of the Garden of England—the County of Kent. About 9 p.m. we reached our destination, and detrained at Shorncliffe, the centre of the Canadian headquarters.

The following two weeks were spent doing more or less tedious route marches, the monotony of which was often broken by a swim in the briny waters of the English Channel. Soon, however, this form of soldiering was dropped, as quarters had been secured for our clinic and "lab." in two separate huts on St. Martin's Plain, one of the eight Canadian camps. Considerable delay occurred in securing proper and sufficient equipment for our work, but we proved ourselves worthy of the situation and started in to do our best. By August 1st, everything was in A1 working order, under the direct supervision of Colonel Armstrong. Captains, sergeants and men were now detailed to these eight respective camps to assume their duties, with our "lab." and clinic here at St. Martin's, as their headquarters. In this clinic we have four chairs, each in charge of a captain with his sergeant assistant. Not many days elapsed before our presence was known, and 'ere we realized it, patients were coming in squads of anywhere from six to sixty men. Dentistry in every branch was now commenced in real earnestness and the "lab.," as well as the clinic, soon felt the strain. In the clinic hut proper, all operative dentistry is carried out, while in the "lab.," we have a separate chair for extraction and impression taking. By the end of August, on an average of thirty plates per day were placed in the mouths of our Canadian boys. Extraction is quite extensive, having reached as high as 154 in one day. Besides this, we have the operative branch to report upon—which is handling on an average of 80 patients per day. Our clinic hours are from 9 to 12 and from 1.30 to 4.30, with no intermissions, or patients of the "fair sex" to help cheer a strenuous day's work.

During this month of August, we were forced to bid good-bye to a number of our captains and boys, who were detailed for duty "somewhere in France" and "somewhere in the Dardanelles." Among this number are, Capt. H. F. Alford ('15), with his Sergeant, W. C. Leggett ("Chief," '16), as his assistance; Capt. Sparks and Sergeant F. H. Barry ('17), who left for service in the far East. Soon we said "Au revoir" to Capt. G. S. Atkinson ('15), Sergeant

R. V. McLaughlin ('16), Capt. Morton ('13), Sergeant Lally ('18), and Sergeant A. W. Chambers ('17), who all left for France, the latter named being put in charge of the establishment of a dental laboratory at Havre. By the time you boys read this, you can try and picture Capt. G. G. McNiven ('15) and Sergeant "Happy" McBride ('16) as doing their duties in the C.A.D.C. in the seacoast town of Dieppe. At the time of writing, both of these officers are under sealed orders awaiting their transport papers.

It is with pleasure we note that J. W. McDonald ('15)—now Captain McDonald—who came over with No. 4 General Hospital (U. of T.), is now on the C.A.D.C. strength, and is as popular as he was in his capacity as Captain of the Dents' Jennings Cup Championship Hockey Team. We must also mention the names of R. H. Atkey ('15), A. G. Lough ('15), J. E. Dores ('16), and R. H. Wing ('16), as transferred permanently to the C.A.D.C. and will soon be on active service at the front.

To go into details as to our daily life here at St. Martin's Plain would again be a big undertaking, so we are compelled to leave out many interesting personal incidents for future reference. We cannot, however, omit to tell you that we are attached to the famous P.P.C.L.I. for our messing, and believe me, boys, we surely do spend many pleasant evenings around the tables and the piano, listening to stories and songs of their life in the trenches. They are a grand bunch of fellows and real soldiers to the core. Then, too, our own quarters (sleeping and living) are worthy of mention. We have a large hut to ourselves with individual beds (such as they are), and nearly all the comforts of home (?). We, too, have a piano and many happy evenings are spent singing songs of "Lab." days and telling stories of what all we'll do "when we get back." We are entitled to three days leave per month, and as a result all of us can tell some great stories of London, and its wonderful life even during times of war.

While this article is really not intended to stimulate recruiting there at the R.C.D.S., we cannot see why it should not have its effect; so come along, you fellows who are hesitating, and join this Canadian Army Dental Corps, who are making a record worthy of our noble profession. We are now recognized as a unit of unlimited value and our services will not soon be forgotten.

Senior: "I see there's a report from Holland that concrete bases for German callon have been found there."

Soph. (knows it all): "Don't believe a word you hear from Holland. The geography says it's a low, lying country."

Dr. Barton, to Cole, '18: "What, have you forgotten your dissection guide again? What would you think of a soldier going to war without a gun?"

Cole: "I'd think he was an officer."

Possibilities of Local Anaesthesia

E. W. Paul, D.D.S., L.D.S., Toronto, Ont.

(Read before the Ontario Dental Society, Toronto, May, 1915)

My first intention was to discuss the general subject of painless dentistry, but after undertaking the preparation of this paper, I found that it would be only possible to consider one phase of it, and it not at all fully—and so we have chosen to discuss the possibilities of local anaesthetics. In doing so, we are not advocating this method in preference to general analgesis by N_2O and O, or in preference to the use of different measures on the hard tissues of the teeth themselves, as Buckley's Paste or Meyer's High Pressure Syringe, or the Funk method, but it is our intention to show that with the use of local anaesthetics alone, in the soft tissues and in connection with the general circulation, wonderful results can be achieved in reducing or abolishing pain in connection with any dental operation.

Infiltration and Conductive Anaesthesia.

Local anaesthesia is produced by two methods, first by infiltration, and secondly by conductive anaesthesia. By infiltration we mean the anaesthetic is injected into or adjacent to the tissues upon which we wish to operate, while in conductive anaesthesia the nerve trunk supplying the part is desensitized by injecting close to it as it enters the inferior dental foramen on the internal surface of the ramus of the mandible. A great deal has been written regarding conductive anaesthesia, and some prominent authorities strongly recommend its use, but, except in rare instances, as good or better results can be secured by the infiltration method, and besides, the technique of conductive anaesthesia is quite difficult and requires an accurate knowledge of the anatomy of the parts involved, and for these reasons, in my opinion, it will not come into general use in dental practice.

Indications for Conductive Anaesthesia.

However, there are certain conditions where conductive anaesthesia is considered preferable, as (1) in operating in the region of the lower molars, where, on account of anatomical peculiarities, it is more difficult to get perfect results from the use of the infiltration method. (2) Also in the case of impacted lower wisdoms, where, on account of the condition of the surrounding tissues, a local injection cannot be satisfactorily made. (3) Where a more than ordinary protracted anaesthesia is desired, conductive anaesthesia, along with infiltration anaesthesia, can be used to advantage. (4) Where your field of operation takes in a considerable portion of the mandible or maxilla, as in operating on several teeth at the same sitting, conductive anaesthesia is sometimes preferable. For these purposes, as well as the removal of extensive portions of the process, to correct protrusion or to make room for artificial replacement, I have used conductive anaesthesia with very satisfactory results.

Infiltration Anaesthesia.

For the purposes of this paper, we will confine our attention to the minute consideration of the possibilities of infiltration anaes-

thesia. We cannot hope to inject our local anæsthetic into the exact spot we wish to de-sensitize, but must depend on the circulation to carry it to the parts we wish to be affected. This process takes place, for operations in which the teeth are involved, through the minute canaliculi in the alveolar process surrounding the teeth. Certain areas are more canaliculated than others, and in these more satisfactory anæsthæsia can readily be secured. These areas comprise most of the maxilla, especially in the region of incisors and bicusps and upper third molar, and the anterior portion of the mandible; and especially the gingival portion of the alveolar process is very cancellous, and in my injections I take advantage of this and inject into the tissues near the alveolar border, while others recommend making your injections half way between the gingival margin and the apex of the root. In the neighborhood of the lower molars the bone is harder and thicker and less porous, and this region is considered to be the most difficult to secure satisfactory anæsthæsia by the infiltration method, but for extraction purposes I have not met with any unusual difficulty in these cases.

Choice of Drug—Novocain.

The introduction of cocain marked a new era in the field of local anæsthesia, but on account of its (cocain's) many objections, many substitutes were presented from time to time. Novocain seems the only one to fulfil all the requirements. (1) Novocain possesses active anæsthetic properties practically equal to cocain. (2) It very rarely produces any toxic effect on the vital functions of respiration or circulation. (3) It does not produce any irritation or sloughing of the tissues into which it is injected. (4) It is readily soluble in water (equal parts), is readily absorbed by the tissues and admits of combination with adrenalin. (5) Novocain solutions can be sterilized by boiling.

Although toxic symptoms have been noticed after the injection of novocain, these seldom are of such a serious character as with cocain, and consequently the use of the latter by most careful operators is rapidly diminishing and will in time be regarded as obsolete.

Value of Adrenalin.

The addition of adrenalin increases the action of the anæsthetic by preventing the general absorption of the solution, thereby localizing its effect, and lessens the dangers of any general symptoms. Besides, adrenalin increases the length of the anæsthesia and presents a less bloody field of operation. In spite of these advantages, hemorrhage after the operation, which does so much to prevent after-softening and facilitate proper healing of the tissues, is interfered with, and sometimes the normal formation of the clot in the socket does not take place.

Ringer's Solution.

However, by using a solution which is isotonic, i.e., an injection solution whose specific gravity and constituents correspond to the fluids in the tissues, a more ready absorption takes place, and less irritation, and disturbance of the function of the tissue cells follow—meaning more rapid and satisfactory healing. This object is attained by combining sodium chloride in the percentage of a normal saline (45 grains to a pint of H_2O), or a 6 per cent. solution along with

calcium chloride, which is said to stimulate the heart action, increase the action of the leukocytes, and increases the resistance to infection. This solution can most readily be secured by using Ringer's tablets, which contain these drugs along with potassium chloride. Each tablet mixed with 10 c. c. or 160 minims of distilled water produces an ideal solution in which to dissolve the novocain tablets. This solution can be kept on hand, care being taken to keep it sterile. Until just recently, I used distilled water, and later normal saline solution, and results seemed perfectly satisfactory.

Preparation of Solution.

The instrumentarium necessary for local anæsthesia is not very extensive and will be presented exactly as we use it in our office. Tablets are the most convenient form in which to use novocain, and it is wise to make up a fresh solution for each operation. The tablet "E" is the dental tablet, and this combined with 17 minims of Ringer's solution or distilled H_2O makes a 2 per cent. solution, and, of course, if you use a different tablet, you must add the necessary amount of dissolving fluid. I use tablet "C," the making of which, I understand, is being discontinued. For very difficult and painful operations, 2 per cent. solution may be necessary, but we usually use about a $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution.

Measure out in a minim glass from your Ringer's stock solution the correct amount, pour this into a test tube and drop the novocain tablet into the test tube without touching them with your fingers. Heat over a flame until it boils vigorously and the tablets are dissolved, and from this fill the syringe.

The Hypodermic Syringe.

First, have a smooth working syringe, one that does not leak, and use short, fine needles.

The Imperial Syringe No. 3 is the best I have used; Schimmel's make of Fischer's model also is good. I use No. 27 gauge needles, which can be more readily and more painlessly inserted in the tissues. This syringe, when not in use, is suspended from a special holder in a 25 per cent. solution of Lysol, which is a powerful germicide and does not cause the needles to corrode or rust. Before filling syringe, it is washed out thoroughly with hot water, preferably hot, as it raises temperature of syringe and does not cool solution. If there is any chance that you may use any of solution left over for another case, do not fill syringe from needle end, but remove plunger and fill barrel by pouring the solution into the same. This is the only proper way to proceed when using a made-up local anæsthetic, as when you fill syringe by drawing it out of the bottle through the needle the solution becomes contaminated.

Preparation of Tissues.

While your assistant is doing all this, including the preparation of the solution, you must be preparing the field of operation. Before injecting, I paint the tissues at the points where I expect to inject, with a solution which serves a two-fold purpose—that of cleansing and disinfecting the gums, and also of desensitizing the same so that there will be no pain on the insertion of the needle. If any of you have an idea that this operation is not painful, especially as it is

generally performed, try it on yourself. For the above purpose I use one of two solutions, one a saturated solution of cocain in campho-phenique, and the other, from which I seem to get more satisfactory results, is a saturated solution of alypin in colorless iodine. The tissues are dried with cotton and protected from saliva by cotton rolls, and sufficient pressure is used to cause a certain amount of mechanical cleansing with one of above obtundents. This solution is left on the gums about two minutes before injecting, and I believe four out of five do not feel the insertion of the needle. Of course, the technique of this latter operation is very important. Do not fill your syringe too full, as, if your hand is too far distended, you cannot do such careful work. If you suspect that there will be any pain, warn the patient that he may feel the slight prick of the needle.

Technique of Injection.

For the first injection select the firmest and most healthy piece of gum around the tooth, near the gingival margin, usually on the lingual surface of the upper teeth and the labial or buccal surface of the lowers. (Show on skull.) Place the slanting surface of the point of the needle flatly against the gum and by a short, quick movement just bury the point of the needle in the tissues. As the solution is discharged, the tissues become more or less blanched and concurrently anæsthetized, and then the needle is forced deeper to the bone and the contents expelled slowly into or close to the periosteum. All the time the needle points toward the apex of the tooth, and the idea is to force the anæsthetic toward the apices of the roots. This can often be facilitated by gentle massage in the direction of the end of root.. Good results can also be secured by inserting the needle between the gingival margin of the gum and the tooth, and injecting directly into the periodental membrane.

How Many Injections to Make.

In single-rooted teeth, one injection on each of the buccal and lingual surfaces is sufficient, while in multi-rooted teeth an injection must be made for each root. The principles covering the technique of injection vary slightly for any of the operations usually performed in dental surgery. For the extraction of teeth, removal of process, or any operation in the soft tissues, as the resection of roots or the curretting of dead bone, a thorough infiltration of the surrounding tissues, according to the method outlined above will produce satisfactory results, and will admit of painless operating after waiting about three to five minutes after the injection, in about 90 per cent. of the cases.

For the preparation of cavities in sensitive dentine, the removal of pulps, the preparation of sensitive teeth for crowns, it seems necessary to take special pains to carry the local anæsthetic as close to the apex as possible, and to this end make your final injection as close to the apex of the root as possible, and also facilitate the absorption of the solution by gentle massage in that direction. In these cases it is necessary to wait about 8 to 10 minutes after injection before attempting to operate.

Another plan which works well for anterior or single-rooted teeth is to deaden the gum tissue as nearly opposite the apex as possible, and with a fine round burr drill through the overlying bone

into the apical area. In this hole insert the point of the needle and deposit a few drops of the solution.

Still another method is explained in May "Dominion Dental Journal." In the preparation of sensitive cavities it is very easy to unknowingly expose the pulp on account of the suprarenin producing a marked anæmia of the pulp tissue, and so great care must be observed not to insert a filling too close to, or upon an exposed pulp. This method of using novocain seems especially indicated and valuable in the case of pulps which are not affected by arsenic, or even by the funk treatment, as where the pulp is partly devitalized or putrescent, or where pulp nodules are present.

The available anæsthesia varies from 10 to 45 minutes, according to the amount and percentage of the solution used. It is very difficult to state definitely what is the maximum dose. I have no hesitancy in using just as much as I need. In what might be regarded as unfavorable cases, as very weak, very old, or persons suffering from high blood pressure or diseased blood vessels, it is not wise to use too much of the anæsthetic at one sitting.

When toxic symptoms do appear they are similar to those of cocain, but not so frequent nor so marked. The first and most evident sign is usually a marked pallor of the skin, associated often with a feeble pulse and dilated pupils. In the severe cases, which are very rare, a fainting and sometimes hysteria follow.

As soon as the first signs are noted, place patient in a horizontal position, with the feet elevated, and usually instant improvement is noticed; further treatment can be given, as inhaling amyl nitrate, or the administration of one-half drachm in water of aromatic spirits of ammonia, or five or six drops of validol. Where you suspect a special idiosyncrasy for local anæsthetics it is wise to administer either of the latter two remedies before injection.

In the treatment of this subject no claim for originality is made, and an effort has been made to make no suggestions, or advise any methods which have not been proven and found efficacious by the writer personally.

Novocain has made all this possible without incurring the risks associated with cocaine, and this afternoon we will verify our statements at the clinic.—Dominion Dental Journal, Sept., 1915.

Chegwin, '18: "Want my hair cut."

Barber: "Any special way?"

Chegwin: "Yes; off."

Professor: "Schaeffer, name an oxide."

Schaeffer, '18: "Leather."

Professor: "What! Is leather an oxide?"

Schaeffer: "Oxide of beef."

Father—One who is forever
 Standing with reluctant feet
 Where the bills and payments meet.

Dental Clinics in the Army

The great advance in dentistry in recent years has again showed itself in a very effective way by its introduction in the army.

That the condition of the oral cavity has a direct relation to the general health of the body has become an established fact. Medical authorities are recognizing it everywhere, and on the outbreak of this war, the medical officers refused to accept men for service who had not good mouth conditions. These men were at once referred to the dental surgeon.

Now it was found that dentistry was to occupy a very prominent position in the military equipment of our nation, an army dental corps were formed. The clinics are now situated at all the training camps of our soldiers and the men are able to have the required dental attendance while in training, thus saving loss of time in preparing men for the front.

As was stated before, there are dental clinics at all the training centres, but the one that interests us most is the one at the training camp at Niagara. It is situated in Navy Hall, under the command of Capt. Dr. G. G. Hume. It consists of five chairs, foot-engines and cabinets with a full equipment of instruments. These five chairs are kept constantly filled by marching the men up by companies, where each and every man is examined and his needs attended to.

The great bulk of the work done consists of amalgam fillings, treatments, and plate work. The laboratory is operated by skilled workmen and the plates are turned out in a minimum amount of time.

As each company is completed, a new one takes its place, and thus little time is lost in the military training of the men. The soldiers are also well prepared to eat the more or less coarse food upon which they must subsist, with every degree of comfort.

There is no questions that the general health of the soldiers is greatly improved by the introduction of dentistry in the army, and surely the morale of our men is also increased, which certainly is a factor of great importance in the fighting capacity of any army.

F. E. H.

Broom, '18 (over telephone) : "Aw'll be hame about eight o'clock the nicht, an'——"

Voice of Operator (obedient to Government instructions) : "No foreign languages, please." (Cut off.)

"Well," said the old man, after college commencement, "I've made a lawyer out of John, a professor out of Thomas, while James is a contractor and Dick's a dentist. I'm thinking it'll take about all that Jim and Dick an' myself kin make to keep the professor an' the lawyer above high water."

LETTER TO MACMILLAN, '16, FROM C. F. McCARTNEY.

Belgium, Sept. 26, 1915.

We left England at 11.45 p.m. on Sunday, Sept. 12th, and marched five miles to Shornecliffe Station, where we entrained at 4.10 next morning and travelled with the brigade transport to the point of embarkation. We arrived there next morning about 9 o'clock and slept all day in the freight docks, and at 4 o'clock that afternoon marched aboard a cattle boat containing about 300 horses and the brigade wagons. We had a very fine trip across the Channel, escorted by several destroyers, except for the fact that we had to sleep on deck with life-belts on all night and the weather was beastly cold. We arrived at our point of disembarkation in France early next morning, and spent another day of rest, snoozing on the cobblestones of the main street of the little French town. Late that night we were hustled to the freight yards, where we were bundled into box cars, ten men to a car, and were shipped across country on a 24-hour journey. We had excellent weather for the trip, and strange though our mode of travelling may seem, nevertheless my trip across France in the palace horse-car was one of the most enjoyable trips I have ever had. The scenery was magnificent, everything so strange and new to us, that the time passed like lightning and we were sorry, indeed, when the journey came to an end. We disentrained at 5 o'clock the next evening and set off on a fifteen-mile route march, carrying full Webb equipment, plus rifle, bayonet and ammunition, and I don't think I will ever forget that march as long as I live. Talk about Dad Thompson after the sham battle at Niagara. He wasn't one-tenth as nearly all in as I was after that march. The rest of the boys were in a similar condition, and you never saw such a disgusted bunch in your life. I tell you what, the Kaiser caught his that night. We bivouacked all night on a farm, and we slept on some straw in the barn. The next day we resumed our Marathon for another ten miles and landed up in a little village about ten miles back from the firing line. Here we were billeted in an old shack with a cement floor, but as the cement proved too hard for our anatomy, we hit for a neighboring field and slept under a straw stack for four nights. After a four days' rest we set forth again and after another strenuous day's tramping, landed at our present stopping place, a small Flemish village. The first three nights we slept in the field with the horses, the fourth night in an arched driveway, as it was teeming rain, and finally we were billeted in a little room above an "Estimat" in the village. We are situated about two miles from the first line of trenches and about half a mile behind the artillery. The first night we were here, after we had been bivouacked for about an hour, we were listening to the big guns pounding away, and some of the bunch were getting rather disgusted, because they thought we were not seeing enough excitement. We were sitting down in the field eating our supper, when we heard a succession of whizzes over our heads, followed by a succession of loud explosions, and four German shells burst down the line a short distance from us. The bunch were too tickled at the novelty of the affair, to be frightened; but after several more visits from similar gentlemen, they are beginning to realize the serious side of the affair. Our equipment has

arrived and we expect to start work to-morrow. Just where our clinic is to be established I do not know, but it may be either in a dug-out in the reserve trenches, more likely in this village, as the troops are billeted here when they come out of the trenches. We have spent quite a bit of our time during the past few days in watching them shell the aeroplanes, and it certainly is great sport. I was up the road to-day and secured a piece of shrapnel from a German shell, and, believe me, if it is a good sample of shrapnel, I am not one bit anxious to get in the way of any of it coming my way. The people in the house are very hospitable, indeed, and treat us very kindly. To-night they brought us up a big bowl of custard, and you can imagine the treat that would be to a fellow who for the last three weeks has been living on bread, jam, biscuits, bully beef and cheese. I sometimes laugh, Mac, when I think of how we used to holler about the way we had to rough it at Niagara last spring. I just wish some of the boys were over here for a while, and they would certainly do some hollering. However, I will be able to give you all the details when I get home again, and it certainly will be interesting, I can assure you. It certainly is a wonderful experience, and it soon teaches a fellow a good deal about human nature, and throws him to a large extent on his own resources. Ross McLaughlin and Atkinson are only about three miles from here, but as yet, I have not been able to get over and see them. Art Chambers is in charge of the Lab. back at the base at Havre, while Wing and Döres, who have transferred into the Dental Corps, were still at Shornecliffe when I left England. I haven't had any word from Chief Leggett or Barry for some time now, but I suppose they are busy plugging away at the terrible Turks. I guess this letter is rather uninteresting, Mac, but I cannot give you much information, as all my mail is censored from now on, and it rather detracts from the interest of the letters. However, I will do my best, old man, to give you a line on what I am doing over here, and will try to write you a letter every second week. I suppose you will be back at school by the time this reaches you. In some ways I would like to be back to finish up with Year '16, but under the existing circumstances, I do not regret for one instant my choice for the next year or two. Give my very best regards to all the boys, Mac, and write and let know the gossip of the class after they start back. I am sorry that I cannot secure any photos over here; but no soldier is allowed to carry a camera at the front, but I got a few snaps in England, if they are of any use to you. I see by my watch that it is now 9.20, so it is me for my little wooden floor in the corner of the room, as we rise at the hour of 6 o'clock every morning, or we don't get any breakfast.

Dr. Clarkson's new decalogue is an improvement on the original, consisting of only seven commandments; three less to be bothered about.

Dr. Walter (on the quadrangle): Where's the Junior Class section?

W. Chartrand, '17: Here I am, Doctor (lieutenant).

THE O. T. C. AT NIAGARA.

The University of Toronto Officers' Training Corps is now entering upon the second year of its brilliant and noble work. The success of this organization is only too clearly shown by the results obtained during last winter and this summer. The total enrollment was about 1,900 men, being divided into twelve companies. The Dental Company, or as it was otherwise known, "L" Company, had an enrollment of 180, commanded by Capt. V. E. Henderson, Lieut. A. R. Leggo and Lieut. W. Willmott.

Undoubtedly the camp was the year's chief event. During the last week in April, equipment was served out to the men and everything got into readiness for the departure.

An advance party left on Friday to pitch the tents and prepare for the arrival of the main body. On Monday the battalion marched, in column of route, to the docks and embarked on the Dalhousie City. Thus started the camp life.

After the first day or so, when the novelty had worn off a bit, the men got down to hard work. This can best be illustrated by the daily camp routine, as follows:

5.45 a.m.	Reveille.	12.00	Dinner.
6.15 a.m.	Roll call and a run around the commons.	2-4.30 p.m.	Drill.
7.00 a.m.	Breakfast.	6.00 p.m.	Supper.
8.15 a.m.	Physical drill.	9.30 p.m.	First post.
8.15 a.m.	Physical drill.	10.00 p.m.	Last post.
9.00 a.m.	Company drill.	10.15 p.m.	Lights out.

Everybody enjoyed themselves immensely and will always remember the first O. T. C. camp, and will recall some of the humorous incidents which happened there, among which were the sergeant-instructor's phrases of "Jump to it, men—loike lightnin'," and "Sive yer breath to cool per broth with," when there was talking in the ranks. It would take up too much space to relate all the incidents which happened, especially in the mess tent, when the officer asked if there were any complaints, so I shall have to leave this part of the camp life for another time. After the ten days were up and the corps had been inspected by Maj.-Gen. Lessard and reviewed by H.R.H. the Governor-General, the camp was broken up and the men were given a hearty send-off by Col. Lang.

The boys arrived in Toronto looking like veterans, all tanned and in the best of condition. They marched to the University campus and were dismissed. After the equipment was handed in, the men dispersed for the summer and a large number since have joined for active service. Three companies have been sent, and the fourth is now nearly complete.

J. G. P., '16.

The following candidates were successful in their C. O. T. C. exams.:

Campbell, Thos. D., '16.

Berry, E. G., '16.

Pilkey, J. G., '16.

Broom, J. C. W., '18.

Barbour, R. MacF., '17 (now on active service).

Chamber, A., '17 (now on active service).

THE HYA YAKA

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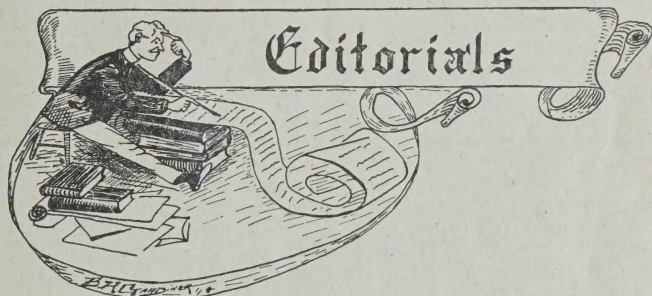
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No. 1



THE LATE DEAN WILLMOTT.

The life-history of James Branston Willmott, born June 15th, 1837, in the town of Milton, Ont., and who died at Toronto, June 14th, 1915, is one full of interest to the dental profession of America.

Dr. Willmott was the founder of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons; his great influence raised the standard of the profession in Canada to its present high standard. He held, as it were, the destinies of the profession in his hands, and his determined resolutions and deep convictions resulted in the R. C. D. S. becoming a faculty in the University of Toronto. He was commonly known in the United States as the "Father of Dentistry" in Canada, and his influence abroad was greatly manifested by the high tributes paid him by such men as Dr. C. N. Johnson of Chicago, Dr. E. Hillyer of Brooklyn, N.Y., Dr. H. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn., Dr. F. Woodbury, Dalhousie University, and other leaders of the profession in the United States. His influence throughout the Dominion of Canada could in no better way have been manifested, than by tracing the organization of the Dominion Dental Council of Canada, who acted entirely upon his suggestions and advice, and some writer has said "that as an educationalist, he was a tower of strength to the move-

ment of the D. D. C." Every dental organization in Canada has felt the loss of a patriot of the profession, in the death of our worthy Dean.

To his students, he was an unassuming, kind-hearted, noble and patient adviser. His personality was wonderfully complete. He represented a strong moral character, an able teacher, broad minded, one in whom the student would be only too glad to confide in and relate his troubles and seek advice. He took a personal interest in every man, and his wonderful memory could recall the names of any student after he once met them. Whenever he met a class, there always seemed a certain cheerfulness about it, which always filled the students with adoration and respect for him.

He foresaw the day when dentistry and medicine were to be allied professions, and instead of having merely mechanical notions, he looked at dentistry to be a specialized branch of medicine, of which a general knowledge of the physiology, anatomy and chemistry of the human body were essential. He foresaw the difficulty of supplying efficient dental surgeons to cope with the increasing demand. He secured the active co-operation of the teachers of the medical faculty, and in this way his labors were not unfruitful in training the students' minds as to the responsibilities in connection with their privileges of practising dentistry.

For any man who achieved greatness in the profession, and achieved it with modest carriage, few men have known better how to keep their own counsel or pursue their ends with a more bland obscurity—a mixture of simplicity and subtlety—and yet the spaciousness of his mental operations were always visible behind the external mask. There was no suggestion of romance or high destiny about the later Dr. Willmott. He belongs to the category of those who are made great, not by dazzling genius, but by circumstances enforced by ambition and character.

DR. ALBERT E. WEBSTER, M.D., D.D.S.

When the historian of the future looks over the dental history of Canada, he will not overlook Saturday, July 17th, 1915, when Dr. A. E. Webster was appointed Dean of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.

If I were to ask whose word carried the most weight during lecture periods in the R. C. D. S., there would, I think, be only one answer. Whether in the lecture room or at a dental convention, Dr. A. E. Webster is intrinsically one of the weightiest speakers of his time, in discussing subjects concerning dentistry.

Yet there is a striking contrast between the late Dean Willmott and Dr. Webster. "They remind one of silk and velvet." Dr. Willmott was always smooth as silk and never ruffled his students, unless occasion demanded, while Dr. Webster has a certain fondness of rubbing it in, and yet he does it with velvet gloves.

That Dr. Webster has an important mission to fulfill, is indicated by the accomplishments of the late Dean Willmott, and he must gather the reins of dental science and drive onward upon the uphill road of scientific progress.

That he will be successful in the handling of the students will not even arouse suspicion, since he has on many occasions proven his ability and pleaded on behalf of some unfortunate at Faculty meetings. He seems to understand that some students have a human will power that has less specific gravity than the sea of circumstance into which it is cast and rises, as it were, inevitably to the surface. He will be able to lead men of all classes, because he understands men. Knowing all the inner workings of the R. C. D. S. in the past, and being thoroughly acquainted with all modern dental topics, few men would have appealed more to any board when looking for one to fill a position of such responsibility.

THE WAR AND THE KAISER.

The French have a saying about a certain type of man, that he has "a devil in the body." That idiom is especially applicable to the Kaiser. He possesses the egotism of a colossal being, whose temperament represents the stage, that wherever he moves the limelight follows him, and who imagines the whole world revolves about him.

It is said by those who have been in personal contact with him, that he creates an impression of enormous energy, of a temperament of high nervous force, bordering on disease. He keeps his audience in a state of tense expectation; his mind is governed by moods, and that a spark from this incandescent personality may at any moment drop, as it were, into a powder magazine.

In all his speeches in the Hohenzollern in the past he has been shouting peace into one ear of his soldiers and war into the other. Then he would brandish the sword of might and his divinity to the throne, showing since they have forcibly sworn allegiance to himself and God, they are body and soul his possessions, to be used in order to crush either his internal foes, the Socialists, or the external foes outside of the Fatherland. It is implicit the keynote of his doctrine contained with a deliberate force the divinity of his kingship, and that he was as divinely chosen to rule and dictate the affairs of Germany as Moses was to lead the children of Israel out of Egypt. But the destiny of that doctrine meant war, and his words, whatever they were about peace in the past, were meant to conceal his thoughts. Through all his speeches, the glitter of the sword were as prominent as the name of God. Ever since 1898 he has kept his people quiet with flattering visions of a German world empire, whose place is in the sun, and of a Hohenzollern world ruler.

The people of Germany were converted into self-deception by an ever greater curse, and that was the tyranny, "Kultur." They were hypnotised by abstract thinking, and patriotism to them meant, not a warm-blooded love or passion for their country, but an arid creed, a cold philosophy formulated by professors and taught in the school-room, nurtured in the child's mind at home like a common multiplication table. The disillusion of Germany were many. They thought England's internal trouble, the Ulster question, would occupy her army. Russian Poland was also the scene of labor troubles. They had not counted on Belgium's resistance. It was intended to keep Belgium subservient by terror, but that policy of cold calculation

over-shot the mark. It made Belgium's soldiers martyrs. It shocked the conscience of the world and left Germany a criminal at the bar of humanity.

Treitschke's teaching, might is right, makes no excuses for the barbarisms of Germany, which she is at present trying to cover before the eyes of President Wilson. Does not Treitschke's gospel indicate this, when it says: "War in any case is a cruel and merciless thing. It is its business to be merciless. It is organized murder, but because it is organized it is governed by rules." Is it a wonder the Germans have grown heartless?

Germany in this war represents a wild beast let loose and released from every restraint to which she had given her sacred pledge. The crimes of Louvain, Dinant, Senlis, Scarborough, the collective punishments, the poisoned wells, the deadly gases, the submarine murders, all culminating in the crowning infamy of the Lusitania and Arabic, are declarations that Germany cares not for the laws of God or man.

How are these crimes to be dealt with? The sword must be broken by the sword, and Germany must make good to the last penny the material evil she has brought; but Humanity must strike a blow which cannot be struck by the sword. If international law is to be rehabilitated, it must be done by the deliberate verdict of society.

When the great nightmare has passed and the coming generation looks back to the days when earth was hell, there is one conspicuous episode in the midst of universal horror. That is the ruin of Belgium. Peace will come once more, penalty will be exacted, the oblivion of time may heal many wounds, but time, penalty or peace will not erase the stain of Belgium from the soul of Germany, nor the guilt of sinking the Lusitania for lust of innocent lives. These are indelible and can never in all ages of history be forgotten.

Do not the pillars of society then realize that the murderers should some day be punished and those punishments be met "by the requirements of the various countries that suffered," either by dock or scaffold.

Let us then remember to save civilization and to resurrect that country across the English Channel that now lies bleeding, so that she may rise triumphant from her tears and ashes.

Recruit Officer: "And now, my lad, just one more question. Are you prepared to die for your country?"

Recruit: "No, I ain't—that ain't wot I'm jining for. I want to make a few of them Germans die for theirs."

On entering a shop where everything was sold by the yard, an Irishman thought he would play a joke, and asked for a yard of milk. The shopman was taken aback, but he dipped his finger into a bowl of milk and drew a line a yard long on the counter. Pat was surprised at this, and not wishing to be caught in his own trap, asked the price. "Sixpence," said the shopman. Said Pat, "All right, sor. Roll it up; I'll take it."

Personals

Matriculation seems to have been the Nemesis that followed a goodly number of R. C. D. S. students. They were forced to suspend operations for a year, and taking for their guiding star that ancient proverb, "Where there's a will, there's a way," they have forever said "good-bye" to that disturber of their nightly slumbers.

For instance, there's "Dug" Brown, who used to lead '16 in choir practice. He it was, be it remembered, who pulled down first prize for composing the '16 yell. Do you ever hear it hereabouts?

Then there's leather-lunged Sam Perlman, who has aspirations for a place on the football team, provided we have one this fall.

Coates, too, is with us in the ranks of the Juniors. Doesn't wear his pretty locks as long as he used to.

Weir, the policeman of '15, Williamson and Goodhand are all with the Senior class, and being veritable towers of strength, will help to uphold the traditions and achievements of Class '16.

Nesbitt and Miss Kortsmann are both back as Sophomores.

J. Allan Plunkett is in Class '17, his smiling countenance and cordial handshake being very much in evidence. Not matric., but sickness, kept him out a year.

To make up for the loss of those gallant men of Class '16 who have joined the various overseas units, we welcome with pleasure the large number of post-graduates who help to keep our class up to "numerical strength."

Dr. Pye, although born in Toronto, graduated from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery four years ago and has been in practice ever since.

Dr. Beirill, who claims Markham as his home, is a graduate of the University of Michigan, Class '15. His assortment of pliers is an education itself.

Dr. Lucas also claims the University of Michigan as his alma mater, while Dr. Eggleton has been gathering the coin of the realm of Uncle Sam for the past six years in Camden, N.J., having graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College.

Obituary

THE LATE DR. G. V. BLACK.

Every profession has its outstanding personalities, men who have achieved things and whose names will be remembered down the ages linked with the work which they have done. What Pasteur, Flexner, Carrell are to medical research, Edison, Bell, Westinghouse or Marconi to scientific endeavor, so is the late Dr. G. V. Black in his relation to dental development.

The scientific practice of dentistry of to-day, as compared to the uncertain, haphazard methods of yesterday, is due in no small degree to the tireless and persistent efforts at research of the late Dean of the Northwestern University Dental School.

His early education was obtained on a farm in Illinois, and like that of nearly all the men who have done so much for the advancement of science, was rather limited and obtained under difficulties; but being a patient student and endowed with a natural desire to learn, he quickly accumulated a large store of knowledge; more especially did he pay attention to chemistry and medical subjects, having a complete laboratory of the former in connection with his office, and having studied the latter under the direction of his brother.

As a writer and lecturer on topics concerning dentistry, his reputation was world-wide, for he was considered an authority on the subjects which he treated. Many of the appliances in use to-day for more exactness and better operations in dentistry are the result of his inventive turn of mind.

The unaffectedness of his personality and the influence which he exerted as a teacher, combined to make him beloved and respected by all who knew him. For his ceaseless work and achievements in the various branches of dentistry, the dental profession owes the late Dr. Black an everlasting debt of gratitude.

D. J. S., '16.

Marriages

BRICKER-ROBB.

Dr. J. S. Bricker, of Class '14, was united in holy wedlock to Miss Rosa Robb, July 8th, 1915. The bride and groom are both of the town of Listowel.

MACNEVIN-STEWART.

Dr. MacNevin, Class '14, of Goderich, to Miss Stewart, Palmerston Avenue, Toronto.

SPIERS-CLARKSON.

No doubt the students of the R. C. D. S. will be interested in the announcement of the marriage of Dr. F. S. Spiers and Miss S. E. Clarkson, both of whom were well known and highly esteemed by all members of the student body and the faculty, who came in contact with them.

The wedding ceremony was performed in Woodstock at the home of the bride, Thursday, September 16th, at 6 p.m. After the ceremony the bride and groom left for Toronto, and finally for Brandon, where they are now comfortably settled.

Dr. Spiers graduated with the '14 class. Frank was always a good, conscientious student, a hard worker, well liked by his own classmates, and one always ready to give any assistance or do anything he could for a friend. He always took a great interest in all kinds of literary work, being president of the Debating Society in his Senior year. Also in the Students' Welcome Club he was of inestimable service to the class.

With the qualities Dr. Spiers possesses, hard-working, conscientious and aggressive through and through, we predict nothing but success for him in whatever he undertakes.

Mrs. Spiers, who is better known to us all as Miss Clarkson, was liked and highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her genial manner and kindly disposition won her many friends amongst the students and faculty.

Dr. and Mrs. Spiers certainly have the best wishes of all, and we sincerely hope that happiness and prosperity may be their lot as they travel life's path together. The Hya Yaka wishes for them all good things, and success in all their undertakings. E. H. C.

The following is the Executive elected by the Freshman class:

President of Year—G. H. Sloan.

Vice-President—S. S. Crouch.

Secretary—M. C. Bebee.

Vice-Chairman of At-Home Committee—H. W. Hogg.

Members of At-Home Committee—H. Johnston, W. H. Smith.

Decorating Committee—A. G. Colbeck, M. H. Blandin.

Member for R. D. S.—F. N. Cluff.

Rugby Representative—E. F. O'Leary.

Hockey Representative—R. L. Des Rosilis.

Track Representative—O. H. Bertrand.

Association Football Representative—W. L. Smith.

Basketball Representative—J. C. McLaurin.

At the reception to the Freshmen, the various organizations welcomed them to the college. One organization, which never had a brighter outlook for a successful season, is the College Orchestra. Any Freshmen who can play any orchestral instrument are heartily invited to join this organization.

THE FRESHMEN RECEPTION.

The annual Y.M.C.A. reception to the Freshmen took place on Thursday evening, the 14th of October, in the college hall.

The Freshies, true to their past traditions of always obeying the commands of the "wise" Seniors, who generally run the important affairs of the College, turned out one hundred and five or thereabouts strong, not even forgetting their Freshette.

The Sophomores, mindful of the good "eats" of last year, when they were the embarrassed ones, brought nearly every one of their members down.

The juniors, who no doubt are already thinking where they will locate next summer, showed up about one-half of their number.

The majority of the staid Seniors, for whom this yearly affair offers very little attraction, were not to be seen, thinking, no doubt, that any stray bits of advice that might be floating around, would be superfluous to their already great store of knowledge.

Dean Webster, who acted as chairman, without indulging in any great flights of oratory, advised them about the duties of the Freshman to his alma mater, to his classmates, to himself. He then proceeded with the program of the evening, which included some vocal solos, ably rendered by Mr. Good and Miss Hurd, assisted at the piano by Mr. Harry Reid.

The different heads of the various organizations of the College, each put in an appeal for the support of their particular organization. Mr. Ferris, general secretary of the University Y.M.C.A., showed the objects of the Y.M.C.A. to be that of service to the students, while Mr. Gibson, president of the R. C. D. S. Y.M.C.A., appealed to the students to join a Bible study group so as to broaden their intellect and to get to know a little about Bible history.

E. J. Jamieson, president of the At-Home Committee, spoke for the social activities of the school. Mr. H. Conway appealed for the support of athletics, in which the R. C. D. S. always made an enviable reputation, winning various interfaculty championships.

Mr. E. H. Clark explained clearly the workings of the parliament, and E. Roy Bier, editor-in-chief of our worthy journal, the Hya Yaka, made an eloquent appeal for its support. Mr. J. R. Crockett, as president of the Senior year, gave as his bit a little sound advice to all concerned.

After each of the above had had their little say, they—gathering in the spirit of good comradeship; for, after all, the occasion was nothing more than an opportunity for every one to become acquainted with every one else—sat down to refreshments which, needless to relate, was appreciated by every one present. It was at the festivities that it was discovered that the Freshies had a yell all their own ready for the occasion. Well done, '19.

Of the Faculty and Staff present were: Dean A. E. Webster, Dr. W. E. Willmott, Dr. Thornton, Dr. Ante, Dr. Minns and Dr. Gardiner. The occasion was also graced by the presence of Mrs. Webster, Mrs. W. E. Willmott, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Ante, Miss Edwards, Miss Boyde, Miss Harrison, Miss Durkee, Miss Milne and Miss Witzer.

D. I. S., '16.

Athletic World



RUGBY.

"By the unanimous decision of the student body," as it has appeared in the local papers, there will be no intercollegiate rugby this fall, and the voice of the drill sergeant will this year take the place of the Varsity coaches. This action is sadly regretted by some of the loyal football fans of Varsity, as there appears to be an abundance of good material for a winning team, judging from the number of Varsity stars who are now playing with local organizations. But the students should not be all downhearted, and especially the Dents, who will have a most formidable aggregation of pigskin chasers in the Mulock Cup series, as these games, from present indications, will produce a fine brand of rugby football. President Sheehy of the Dental Football Club, and McKie of last year's team, are putting the fellows through some stiff practices, and with the assistance of such men as Murray and O'Leary, both of football fame, should surely produce a team well versed in the fine points of the game. With the majority of last year's team back at the College and the Freshman year well supplied with many good athletes, and especially football stars, the wearers of the garnet and light blue should certainly "bring home the bacon." However, fellows, no team can win without support, so turn out one and all and cheer the boys to victory!

O'Leary of the Freshman year, late of Ottawa College, has secured a permanent booth at middle wing with T. R. and A. A., while Sheehy and Murray are both playing excellent football for Argos.

TRACK MEET.

The annual inter-faculty meet will be held at the Stadium, Friday, October 22nd. Dents have always been to the front in track athletics and should give a good account of themselves again this year. Until last year, Dents had held the cup and individual cham-

pionship for several consecutive years; so, fellows, get out and redeem yourselves for the poor showing last year. Considerable activity on the part of the Dental students is being displayed, and many are now training at the Stadium every evening. As there will be no intercollegiate meet this year, the inter-faculty contests are sure to arouse a great deal of interest. So be there, Dents, when the roll is called.

Ross, '18, is doing well in the tennis tournament, having reached the finals. Here's wishing you success, Ross.

PRESENTATION TO G. G. JEWETT, '18.

On October 14, 1915, the Sophomores assembled to pay a last farewell to one of their number, who has enlisted and joined the Ambulance Corps, stationed at London, Ontario. The President of the class, H. W. Reid, in a few well chosen words, addressed Mr. Jewett, saying how deeply he was regarded by his classmates, and what a valued man athletics of the R. C. D. S. would lose by his enlistment, and in behalf of the class, presented him with a military wrist watch.

Mr. Jewett replied briefly, expressing his appreciation to the class for their kind remembrance, which he would always cherish as a valued keepsake.

The Dental College has reason to be proud of its achievements in the sports of the University in the past, and this year should prove to be the highest point in our achievement. We have more students, we hope more athletes, and therefore our chances for victories are that much greater; all of which bring cups and medals for at least temporary abodes within the college halls.

In past years we have done well, but not as well as we might have done. Last year good track men, rugby men and hockey men failed to turn out to practice at all, while others came out late and were unable to give the team the best of their services. We hope that this year everyone will turn out and battle for positions on the teams, and consider it an honor to be a member of any team. The substitute is just as much value as the regular, and the managers all realize this.

The presidents of the different athletic organizations would be glad to know all who can play in their departments, and they will arrange for all men to get a good try-out, and the best man will get the place on the team.

The Freshmen should be able to give many men to the different teams, and we hope they will. The other years have given some idea of what they can do, but they can still do more. Last year many of the best hockey, rugby and soccer players graduated, some others have enlisted, and their places must be filled by men willing to do their bit for the honor of the College.

Taking things on the whole, the outlook is excellent for the premier performances of R. C. D. S. teams in all lines of sports, and we hope the realities will even exceed our fondest hopes.



Miss Milne, '18: And when you threatened to scream for your mother, did he stop kissing you?

Miss Kortsman, '18: Yes, once or twice.

Plunkett, '17: I'm all run down. Guess I need a tonic.

Sinclair, '17: Why don't you drink beer?

Plunk.: Oh, that's too tonic (Teutonic).

Senior: Are you troubled with toothache?

Patient: You don't suppose I'm pleased with it, do you?

Phillips, '18: Doesn't that girl over there look like Helen Brown?

Murray, '18: I don't call that dress brown.

Poag, '18: Dearest, can't I get you a nice diamond ring for Xmas?

Tootsie: No, darling, whispered the sweet young thing. I will take the ring now. Let Xmas bring its happy surprises as usual.

Gilbert, '18: Say, Elijah, what lesson do we learn from the attack on the Dardanelles?

Ingram, '18: That a strait beats three kings.

Gibson (President of Y.M.C.A.) to Freshman: "We would like to see you out at the Students' Welcome Club next Sunday."

Fresh: "Oh, please, sir, I am taking up Dentistry and Medicine now, and mother doesn't want me to take up religion till later."

Mabel: Be careful; the man in the moon is looking.

Reid, '18: We should worry, dear. He's full and won't notice us.

Holt, '16: I'm not going to that female barber shop again. One of the girls insulted me.

Musgrove, '16: Why, what did she say?

Holt: She looked at my moustache and asked me if I would have it sponged off and rubbed in.

First Fresh: Can I trust you?

Second Fresh: Actions speak louder than words. Try me with a V.

There was a young fellow in Rheims,
Who cried: "All is not as it seems.
A seamstress who seams,
Seems just as she seems,
Yet she seams seams that seem to be seams."

Solomon (to conductor): "How much will it cost to take mine leetle Joseph to the city? He is only von year old."

Conductor: "Oh! he will go for nothing."

Solomon: "And Rebecca? She is two-and-a-half."

Conductor: "She will go free, too."

Solomon: "Right! Vill you oblige by putting them down at Markham? I vill valk."

Dr. Clarkson (lecturing to the Freshies): At this season of the year, there are many cases of typhoid in the city hospitals.

Wise Frosh: How many are there in a case?

The raw recruits from the Freshman class were being drilled on the campus and an old couple, whose son was among them, had gone to watch. "Isn't it a grand sight, pa?" murmured the old lady, "and just look, they're everyone of them out of step but our son John."

Murphy, '18 (in dissecting laboratory): Say, boys, don't you ever get tired of cutting wood in the Lumbar region?

Dr. Graham (reviewing a lesson in Histology): "Now, where does the saliva come from?"

Anderson, '19: "From the Salisbury glands."

AN OUTSIDER'S VIEWPOINT.

Here's to the boys of the R. C. D. S. !
 We like them better than all the rest ;
 A real live bunch, we'll all admit,
 And with the girls they make some hit !

There are Arts, Meds, Vets and S.P.S.,
 But we're for the boys with the D.D.S.
 They are the boys we want to see
 Always in the limelight at Varsitee !

As for athletes, they have their share,
 There was Haynes, Bricker and more to spare,
 There was Tiny Schalm and still some more
 Who made our Dents the boys of yore !

Those were the dances we liked so well,
 The good old times we ne'er cease to tell ;
 With Rusty there as he used to be,
 It surely was the life for me !

So here's again to that school of fame,
 Where the boys are best, we'll always claim ;
 Then, boys, just stick by the red and blue,
 And we'll be loyal the whole way through !

M. C.

"WANT AD." BROUGHT RESULTS.

There is an evening paper in Toronto that claims to be a great advertising medium, and constantly advertises that fact. The other day the editor was called up on the telephone and this is the conversation that followed:

"Hello, is that the editor of The ——?"

"Yes."

"You claim that your paper is a good advertising medium, don't you?"

"We think it is."

"Guess you're right. I have an instance to tell you."

"Glad to hear it. What is it?"

"Well, the other day, Mrs. —— Smith, on our street, advertised in your paper for a girl. Your want ads. surely bring results, for the next day she had twins—both girls."

Bang!—the editor slams up the receiver.

Fresh: "This is a terrible war, Doctor."

Dr. Ante: "It is, indeed."

Fresh: "It's a pity someone don't catch that there old Kruger."

Dr. Ante: "Ah, you mean Kaiser?"

Fresh: "Aw—changed his name, has he—the deceitful old var-mint?"

Infirmiry chairs are no sooner allotted than "Butch Smith," business genius that he is, completes a deal with "Ted" Garvin second only in importance to the Anglo-French loan. A crowbar to raise the chair when necessary should be in "Butch's" kit.

Crockett's revival meeting at the Freshman reception was a success, for the silent portion of his yelling prayer for penitent sinners was not heard by mortal ears. His intercession on behalf of these poor, misguided Freshies ran about as follows, from what we could hear where we sat: "O Lord, guide these poor deluded lambs, so that they mayest in due course become a flock of sheep, and teach them to stick unto one constant lane all the days of their earthly existence, forever and ever. Amen."

Who should bring the festivities at the Freshie reception to a fitting and happy conclusion but our own inimitable "Butch Smith," who, in true, virtuous style, favored us with the music from the submarine scene in a jitney from the opera, "On the Shores of Galt"?

The Freshmen would consider it an act of convenience if the Sophomores would use the back page of The Hya Yaka to advertise their bill of wares. Then the Freshmen could patronize home industry.

The Freshmen had their first feed of rabbit on Thursday, p.m. They all seemed to make light of their dinner that evening.

The Freshman class is busy "making impressions" these days. We haven't decided whether they'll be lasting or not, but we get the "hunch" just the same.

A large number of the Fresh class spent the Thanksgiving holiday at home. From the drowsy countenances that were present Tuesday, we are not certain whether all of them spent the holiday at their own home or not.

By report from higher powers, we are not supposed to have company during Lab. hours. Still, the "Sophs." like to keep a guiding eye on us, and Junior Ryan enjoys showing us some new book that we are "sure" to need.

The Freshmen enrolled with the intention of studying Dentistry, but when the Freshman outfit was carefully examined, it led us to believe we were facing a course in either plumbing or blacksmithing.

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Temple, Pattison Co. Ltd., 243 College St.

White, S.S., Dental Mnfg. Co., 227-231 College St.

Wearing, J. O., 70 Lombard St.

Goldsmith Bros., 24 Adelaide St. West.

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Framing (Picture)—Geddes, J. W., 425 Spadina Ave.

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Class '16.

J. E. DORES, A.D.C.	Shorncliffe
W. C. LEGGET, A.D.C.	Dardanelles
C. F. MCCARTNEY, A.D.C.	Belgium
E. S. McBRIDE, A.D.C.	France
R. V. McLAUGHLIN, A.D.C.	Shorncliffe
R. H. WING, A.D.C.	Shorncliffe

Class '17.

F. H. BARRY,	Army Medical Corps
R. M. BARBOUR,	Commission (unknown)
A. CHAMBERS,	Army Dental Corps, Shorncliffe
F. H. HUTCHINSON,	" " " "
A. W. JONES,	U. of T. Base Hospital
J. G. LARMOUR,	26th Battery C.F.A.
H. B. LEGATE,	Army Dental Corps, Bermuda
T. E. WALKER,	26th Battery C.F.A.
W. A. PORTER,	Army Dental Corps
E. R. DIXON,	4th University Co.
B. WATSON,	Army Medical Corps
A. WALTON,	Army Medical Corps

Class '18.

E. GARFAT,	71st Battalion, London
H. GREENWOOD,	Commission (unknown)
J. E. IRWIN,	A.D.C.
J. T. IRWIN,	4th U. of T. Co.
A. N. LAIDLAW,	
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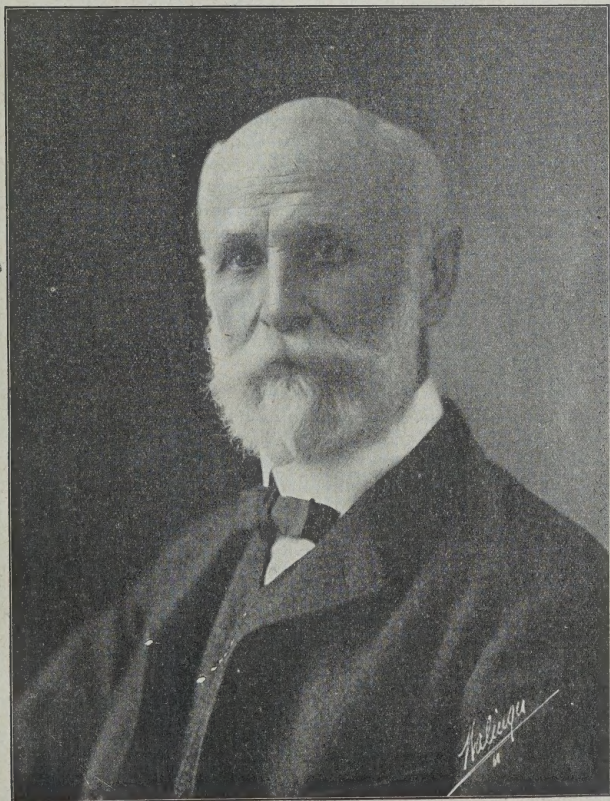
When Patronizing Advertisers Mention "Hya Yaka"

The HYA YAKA

Vol. XIV,

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1915

No. 2



THE LATE DR. G. V. BLACK

Emetine Hydrochloride

By Andrew J. McDonagh, L.D.S.

Over a year and a half ago now, this drug was advertised as few drugs have been advertised in the same length of time. Every operator in dentistry seems to be looking for some drug or medicine which will perform a miracle for him. Every investigator, be he of a scientific or quasi-scientific mind, can get the attention and receive adulation from the bulk of the dental profession, be he clever enough to clothe in suitable and taking language a description of a supposedly great discovery along this line.

Many of those investigators and writers do not wait until they have sufficient data on which to base their conclusions; some of them, of course, for financial gain, and some because of lack of knowledge, put forth theories and descriptions of discoveries which are afterwards found to be entirely unreliable.

Fortunately, in the case of Drs. Barrett and Smith of Philadelphia, we have two men who are entirely honest and very earnest, and I believe if they have made a mistake they are big enough when they find it out to acknowledge it.

We have partial proof of this in their last paper, which appears in *Dental Cosmos* of November, and I would like the readers of *Hya Yaka* to take the time to read that paper and to discuss the arguments contained therein.

What is Emetin Hydrochloride, and why is it used or advocated?

Some years ago, investigators studying enteric dysentery came to the conclusion that an Amoeba called the *Amoeba Histolytica* was responsible in a great measure, if not entirely, for this disease. This *Amoebae Histolytica* is given credit by some writers on the subject of being a burrowing protozoa, having a pathological influence when located in the mucous membrane of the intestines. It is true that where you find a breaking down of the mucous membrane and underlying tissues of the intestines in this disease you will often, if not always, find this organism, and that the administration of Emetine in hypodermic doses subcutaneously seems to have a marvellous effect in curing the disease, as has also the swallowing of a large quantity encased in such a manner that Emetine is not set free until it passes beyond the stomach.

During Dr. Barrett's microscopic investigations, for he is in the pathological laboratory of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, of which Dr. Smith is head, he noted one organism constantly appearing which he describes as the *Amoeba Buccalis*. This organism resembles in form and action, the *Endamoeba Histolytica*, and having found those organisms always in the pus pockets surrounding the teeth and lodged in the debris and secluded parts of the mouth, he came to the conclusion that this organism had something to do with the disease known as Periodontoclasis, and therefore that Emetine would be of immense value in treating the disease.

Dr. Barrett experimented with it and claimed to have a certain amount of success; in fact, at first he claimed great success, in his

later writings he does not claim quite so broadly. It is safe to conjecture that after a time his claims will become less and less dogmatic.

As we study this disease, we find that in this country and at certain times of the year, so far as investigation has been made, excepting the far South, where it is always warm, there are periods of time when you can not find the *Amoebae* in the pus pockets around the teeth, and we also know that there are stronger drugs which, when injected into the pus pockets, will do the work much more quickly than Emetine. Then is Emetine of no use? No, that would be saying too much. Emetine is of use, but not in the treatment of so-called *Pyorrhoea* or *Dental Periclasia*.

There are many constitutional diseases which seem to be benefited by the injection subcutaneously, and I believe in some cases intravenously, of quite a large quantity of Emetine; and on rare occasions it is not difficult to see that by the beneficial effect that Emetine would have on the general system, we would have an easier task to perform rectifying any pathological condition in the mouth.

Emetine Hydrochloride has an exceedingly irritating effect on the stomach and when swallowed causes vomiting, sometimes lasting two or three days and often resulting seriously. When injected into the blood, you often have malaise and other constitutional disturbances. The strength which is used in syringing full the pus pockets is one-half of one per cent. In injecting it into the blood, according to tests made on monkeys, you can inject up to five grains a day, although not usually more than one-half grain a day is advised. In fact, a much small dose than that is usually suggested.

Practical Hints by Dr. Ante

(Demonstrator, Crown and Bridge Work, Royal College of Dental Surgeons.)

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESSFUL SOLDERING.

- (1) Cleanliness of the surfaces over which the solder should flow.
- (2) Apposition of the surfaces to be united.
- (3) A free-flowing solder.
- (4) Proper amount and distribution of heat.
- (5) Proper support for the work.

In its application to dentistry, soldering has rapidly assumed the significance of an art of much greater importance than ever attained by the gold or silver smiths.

The ease with which good results may now be obtained by the more skilful, however, compared with the discouraging failures of others, as the burning or fusing of the parts, or the fracturing of porcelain facings, leads to the conclusion that the lesson has not been properly learned. The student should closely apply himself in an effort to become sufficiently skilled, so as to render the procedure one

of simplicity and ease, thus reducing to a minimum all attended dangers of accidents.

Cleanliness.—Cleanliness should always be strictly observed in soldering operations. The surfaces to be united should present bright and clean surfaces in order that the solder may become thoroughly attached. This may be secured by filing, scraping or polishing the surfaces or by treating the metal with acid.

Acid Bath.—For this purpose sulphuric acid diluted with equal parts of water is used, into which the parts are immersed for a few minutes to remove all oxidization and deposits of foreign nature from the surfaces. By heating the acid bath, its cleansing properties are increased. After removing the work from the acid, it must always be thoroughly washed in clean water, to remove all traces of the acid. If any acid should remain, when the work is heated, salts are formed of the baser metals, which will prevent the possibility of soldering until the parts are again treated with the acid and this precaution observed.

Flux.—Oxidization will always occur with gold that has alloyed with baser metals when heated, due to the affinity of the baser metals for absorbing oxygen from the atmosphere, which is increased by heat. It being necessary to prevent oxidization and maintain cleanliness of the parts, substances are used for this purpose. The oxidization will quickly remove when borax is employed as a flux and fused over such surfaces. It dissolves the oxide which forms on the surface, while it also protects from further oxidation by excluding the oxygen of the atmosphere and aids in the fusing and alloying. The solder should also be smeared with it, because, being a lower grade alloy, it is more easily oxidized.

Borax.—Borax is the most used as a flux and meets the requirements in every respect. For convenience and to secure best results, the rock or prepared borax is used, which is mixed with a saturated solution of powdered borax and boric acid in water. The solution being kept in a glass bottle with a dropper top. A little of the solution is placed on a ground glass slab or slate and with the rock borax and a circular motion, rub until a thin paste of flux is produced of a creamy consistence. This is applied to the particular surfaces, before heating the parts, in very small quantities with a camel's hair brush or toothpick, carrying it to every portion and surface upon which the solder should flow.

Wax.—All parts that are to be exposed for soldering should, previous to their investing, be thoroughly covered with wax. This will effectually exclude plaster and is easily removed after the investment has sufficient hardened with boiling water, thus producing clean exposed surfaces.

Apposition.—To facilitate the union between the parts, the edges or surfaces should be in absolute contact. If any defects of this character are found to exist, they should be remedied by filling such spaces, before the case is heated, with small pieces of the metal of which the work is being constructed, thus rendering the continuity of the parts complete. Solder runs freely by the force of capillary attraction between two closely-fitted surfaces as water between two pieces of glass.

Solder.—The solder should possess the quality of flowing freely and be as high in grade as the attainment of that property will permit, so that it will sufficiently resist the action of the fluids of the mouth. It should also approximate as nearly as possible the color of the metal upon which it is used. Solder, for convenience, should be in a plate or strip form, about twenty-six gauge and cut into sizes corresponding to the extent of the parts to be united. A small piece should be placed near the top of each joint where backings come together, and also at point of union between backings and cusps or plate. If facings are used, a piece should be placed over pins just large enough to cover facing. These pieces of solder are made to adhere to their proper position through the agency of the flux. The excess solder for filling in the work is cut up into suitable sizes or in strip form and kept in readiness on the borax slate or glass, where it will be handy for further use when finishing the soldering operation.

Heat.—The application and proper manipulation of heat in securing the best results is an important feature and a matter requiring both care and judgment. The under-valuation or over-estimation of the requirements is frequently the means of much discouraging labor. Yet when the principles are properly applied and observed, the entire procedure is quite simple.

When soldering bands, cusps, etc., and no investment is necessary to sustain the relation of the parts, the work is more easily accomplished; but when investment is used, the process is usually considered a somewhat more difficult task.

Heating Up.—The case should always first be placed upon a bunsen burner and gradually heated to exclude all moisture from the investment, and then remain sufficiently long enough to become thoroughly heated, which is indicated by a dull red heat.

The solder should now be applied as previously instructed. With the brush flame from the blow-pipe, the temperature should at first be raised very gradually in order that the pieces of solder may not be displaced by the puffing up, incident to the calcination of the borax, or in case the facings or porcelain teeth may not be fractured by too sudden an elevation of temperature. All parts should be brought to an equal temperature, otherwise should one part become sufficiently hot while the other comparatively cool, the solder when fused will flow upon and adhere or manifest a preference for the hottest portion.

Soldering.—The brush flame from blow-pipe should as a preliminary step be directed to the under surface and around the case, especially upon the heavier metals or bulky parts, as crowns, saddles, facings and inlays, etc. When the case is thoroughly heated and the temperature raised to the fusing point of the solder, the small pieces of solder previously placed upon the surfaces will begin to fuse and settle down. The oxidizing or pointed blue flame of the blow-pipe should now be directed upon the solder and the excess solder is consecutively applied in fairly good size pieces or long strips until the case is filled in and the restoration of contour is obtained.

Reinforcing.—In the assemblage of posterior bridges, especially saddle or all-gold hygiene bridges, where strength and contour are demanded, both of these may be secured by inserting during the

process of soldering an iridio-platinum wire of from 14-16 gauge. Globules of scrap gold or, if desired, those of copper, German silver or pieces of gold or gold-filled lingual bar wire, providing they are not melted so as to become alloyed with the solder, and also providing they are completely covered with solder so as not to expose in finishing. In this connection, it is always desirable to carry as small a quantity of solder into the case in the melted state as possible, just enough to insure the union of surfaces, then insert the wire and cover over with solder. Less solder is thus used and insuring greater strength and better contour.

Solder Lead.—The fusing and flowing of the solder in the desired location and direction may be facilitated by using the sharpened point of a slate pencil, bicycle spoke, or hat pin, to pull, push or guide the solder, when in the particular fused or plastic state, to the desired point, after which only heat sufficiently to smooth the surface should be applied.

Cooling.—When the soldering has been completed, the case should remain over the flame for a few moments to prevent too rapid cooling and the consequent sudden contraction or shrinkage, after which the flame may be turned off, and if porcelain facing are present, the case is embedded in asbestos fibre, plaster or pumice and allowed to cool enough to handle, when it may be removed from the investment, cleaned in acid, and finished.

Support.—When soldering with the flame of a blow-pipe, it is necessary to perform the operation upon a support made of some suitable body. Supports are of two types, as blocks composed of charcoal, asbestos, or magnesia, and appliances serving double purpose of holders and heaters.

The charcoal block is the best made for certain purposes, and it is chemically treated so that it burns only while in contact with a flame, therefore it is safe in the laboratory. It adds to the heat of the blow-pipe flame and thus aids in the fusing of metals. It is the most suitable for small work, the only disadvantages being it is black and brittle (both overcome by encasing with tin and set in investment material), and is rapidly consumed.

The asbestos block is clean, durable and fireproof, but otherwise nothing to commend it.

The magnesia block is compact, clean, quite durable, and so soft that some forms of work may be embedded in its surface and thus be better supported.

Invested work is often supported by embedding into asbestos fibre, pieces of coke, pumice stone, fire clay, or chunks of investment material placed in a pile on an asbestos pad.

The combined support and heating appliance is the most common used. The work is placed upon a piece of iron gauze (metal lathing) and then placed upon the spider over the flame of a bunsen burner.

A very simple, most useful, and economical support is to line with sheet asbestos a small granite or aluminum domestic saucepan (4 inch diameter by 2 inches deep). The work is embedded into pieces of coke or pumice about the size of marbles held in this dish. The handle on the dish is used to turn or tilt it during process of soldering, instead of disturbing the case. After soldering is complete, the case may remain in the dish and allowed to cool.

Post-Graduate Course in Prosthetics

Some of the students know very little of the uses which are made during the summer months of the College buildings. One of the chief of these during the last summer was Dr. W. E. Cummer's Post-Graduate Course in Prosthetics which was held from Aug. 16th to 29th for the purpose of helping the practitioner to keep up with the marvelous strides of this important department of dentistry in the last few years.

A review of the work studied in this course shows the student what a practical knowledge is given him during the four years at the R. C. D. S. The Junior or Senior student may readily recognize a number of cases identical with those given in technic; such as the Greene-Supplee method of taking impressions; constructing Spence's Plaster Compound casts upon which aluminum bases may be cast by the indirect method and reswaged in the Ash press; selecting and arranging artificial teeth by the methods of Williams and Gysi. Besides these, removable bridge-partial-dentures, manipulation of new materials, processes, etc., were studied.

The Chairs of Operative Dentistry and Dental Economics were represented by Dr. A. E. Webster and Dr. W. Seccombe and suitable lectures were given by them on their respective subjects.

The student may learn from the above the necessity of study after graduation; that his clinics do not stop with his College course, and that if he wishes to be an up-to-date practitioner, it is necessary to keep up with the advances made in the profession which he claims as his own.



CUMMER PROSTHETIC POST-GRADUATE CLASS

Upper row standing, left to right: E. E. Hart, Sackville, N.S.; L. J. Mabey, Goderich, Ont.; M. McKay, Pembroke, Ont.; F. E. Warriner, Winnipeg, Man.; H. Irvine, Lindsay, Ont.; J. M. Cation, Toronto, Ont.; H. G. Robb, Calgary, Alta.; J. H. Irwin, Collingwood, Ont.; E. M. Doyle, Calgary, Alta.

Second row, sitting: F. A. McCullough, Troy, Ohio, U.S.A.; W. J. Giles, Montreal, Que.; W. E. Cummer, Toronto; J. H. Dohan, McGill University; Geo. H. Wilson, Cleveland, O.

Lower row: O. S. Clappison, Hamilton, Ont.; J. L. Anderson, Oakville, Ont.

C. O. T. C. SECOND FIELD DAY.

Eighty-three men of "L" Company participated in the second field day of the C. O. T. C., which was held on Saturday, October 30th, at Cedarvale. Three other Companies were represented—one platoon from "E" Company, two from "F" Company and the whole of "G" Company.

About 10.30, "L" Company "fell in" in the quadrangle at back of the College building, and marched to the front campus. The whole force moved off about 11.30 under the command of Captain Henderson. After marching north through Queen's Park, along Avenue Road, Bedford Road and Bathurst Street, the force climbed the hill and halted for a few minutes just inside the large stone-arched gateway.

Soon after the continuation of the march, the commissariat wagon was sighted drawn up in a valley near Cedarvale. The Company was then divided up into sections of ten men each for mess, and two from each group acted as mess orderlies. Pork and beans spread upon bread, apples and coffee comprised the lunch.

After lunch the force marched off to carry out the manoeuvres. "L" Company carried on squad drill in extended order until about 2.15, then platoon drill in extended order. The first two sections of the company, under the command of Captain Henderson, carried out for the benefit of the rest of the Company, who were lying down, the principles of infantry in attack. The next hour was spent in Company in attack.

When the enemy had been utterly routed, the Company formed up and were given practice in judging distances by markers previously sent out. It was quite impossible to see the men when lying down, even at close distances. When standing, the features of a man's face could be distinguished at 150 yards. At 250 yards the face could be distinguished, at 350 yards the face was quite indistinct, and at 450 yards the face looked like a white patch.

At 4.15 the Company marched back to the field kitchen and each man taxed twenty-five cents for his two meals. After mess, "L" Company entertained the other Companies by songs. The march back took exactly forty minutes and no one was heard to remark that he was tired.

"L" Company takes part in two more field days before Christmas, one November 27th, and the other December 4th. The men will spend a profitable and enjoyable Saturday afternoon by attending them.

THE CANADIANS AT SALISBURY.

Sentry—Halt! Who goes there?

A Voice—Scot Guard.

Sentry—Who goes there?

A Voice—Grenadier Guard.

Sentry—Pass, Grenadier Guard.

Sentry—Halt! Who goes there?

A Voice—Any of your damn business?

Sentry—Pass, Canadian.

THE HYA YAKA

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR
BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

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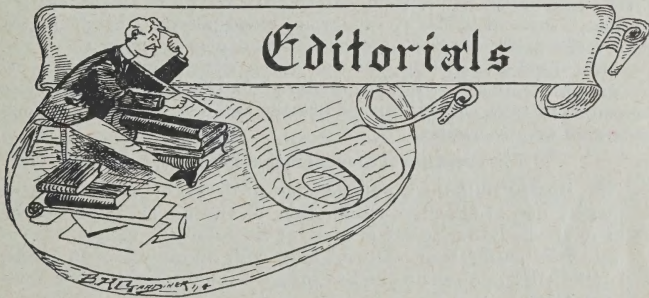
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VOL. XIV.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1915

No. 2



DENTISTRY IN RELATIONSHIP TO MAINTENANCE OF HEALTH.

The general health of the body can only be attained by righteous living. Temperate diet, regular hours of sleep, proper exercise, proper mastication of the food, fresh air and sunshine are the principal factors in the prophylactic measures as well as the curative methods of fighting disease to-day.

The physician and the dental surgeon of to-day have and are trying to educate the public mind along the above lines of preventing disease. Diseases in the past which have wiped out armies were typhoid, meningitis, and various fevers. The reason, of course, that the death-rate has been so considerably lowered is due to typhoid vaccine and isolation of the patient, surrounding him with healthy environments as well as good nursing.

One factor the medical profession discovered was that carious teeth often lodged various micro-organisms directly related to the disease. The only way then to overcome the lodgment of bacteria in and about the teeth was to undergo operations by the dental surgeon.

That the most important factor in the maintenance of health is diet goes undisputed. A balanced ratio of carbo-hydrates, fats and

proteins should be studied by the individual and he should govern himself accordingly. Dr. Kirk of Philadelphia has advanced the theory of dental caries, due to the fact of an improper diet, throwing down a metabolic carbo-hydrate in the blood and saliva, and that this directly forms the pabulum upon which the bacteria exist, and in turn creates the acids which dissolve the tooth substance.

Now the diet may in some cases be a balanced ratio and still the patient has not the proper masticating apparatus to mix his food with the saliva, which is essential for the digestion of all carbo-hydrates, eg. (bread, potatoes, etc.), and hence the food is not properly digested, and as a result putrefactive processes set to work and these lessen the body's immunity and aid the susceptibility to various diseases. It is important then, from the standpoint of health and cleanliness, that the oral cavity should be kept in normal condition, and this can only be accomplished by regular visits to the dental surgeon.

The diseases along which our death has increased in the past thirty years by 100 per cent. in America are known as "degenerative diseases," some of which are abnormal blood pressure, hardening of the arteries and kidney trouble, as well as degeneration of the teeth.

Metchinoff has pointed out that the lengthening of life will be the greater utilization of accumulated experience. Let us then remember to take care of our bodies the same as we would of our profession or our business.

Prevention of Degenerative Diseases.

The Health Bulletin for September, 1915, says: These diseases are largely due to defective elimination, or chronic accumulation of toxins in our body due to one or more of the following causes, viz.:

1st. Over-eating, especially of meat and highly-seasoned foods, after middle life. As some one has said, we too often dig our graves with our teeth.

2nd. Insufficient exercise or too much or too strenuous exercise.

3rd. Social diseases.

4th. Intemperance of any kind (use of alcohol, or excessive use of tobacco).

The Warning.

These diseases do not produce early symptoms, but when attention is called to any of the above diseases they have so far advanced that they often undermine and cut short the health of the individuals valuable to society. Therefore, have your physician and dental surgeon examine you periodically, as early recognition is only possible by skilled practitioners.

THE MEDICAL COMMISSION OF ONTARIO.

The above Commission is to enquire into and report upon:—

(a) All or any matters relating to education for the practice of medicine in or affecting the Province of Ontario;

(b) The constitution, powers, duties and regulations of any body corporate or unincorporated, and of any faculty or department

thereof having any relation to medicine, the exercise of the same, and the revenue and expenditures thereof;

(c) The situation, legal, or otherwise, of such bodies in regard to each other or to the Province;

(d) The establishment, creation, control, and regulation or any new body intended to have relation to medicine;

(e) The existing or possible methods of examining, licensing or otherwise authorizing the carrying on by individuals of the practice of any methods having any relation to medicine and the standards prescribed and followed or proper to be established and followed;

(f) The present positions, status and practice of osteopaths, dentists, nurses, opticians, optometrists, chiropractor, Christian scientists, or others practising or professing medicine;

(g) The existing laws of Ontario in relation to any of the foregoing and their practical operation;

(h) Any matter arising out of the foregoing which it is necessary to investigate with a view of the above inquiries.

To make such recommendations in regard to the above as the Commissioner may think desirable.

The Committee further advise that the term "medicine" in the said Commission shall include any science, plan, method, or system with or without the use of drugs or appliances and whether now deemed to be included therein or not, for diagnosing, prescribing for, preventing, alleviating, treating or curing human disorders, illness, diseases, ailments, pain, wounds, suffering, injury or deformity affecting the human body or any part thereof, or its physical condition, or believed or imagined so to do, including midwifery, and any treatment prescribed or advised, whether administered to, operated upon or followed by the patient himself, intended, or professing immediately or ultimately to benefit the patient.

All dental students should interest themselves in the above reports. Sufficient data has been hard to get to make a clear report, but the Commission is to resume its investigations, and the daily papers will give a detailed account.

Watch for next month's Hya Yaka on the above question. The editor has been very successful in obtaining Dr. F. Clarkson to give an interesting paper in next month's issue about the above mentioned Commission.

THE DEFICIENCY OF OUR STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

Would it not show an unselfish spirit if the men at the head of student organizations would spend an hour daily and give their time and attention to their own organizations?

The Students' Parliament has always been a necessity in distributing money matter to organizations and the taking care of funds for various other purposes, but as far as attainment of speech in our parliamentary debates are concerned, there seems to be a laxity which is almost intolerable, and besides a great many men do not know the proper procedure of parliamentary rules. Last year our Royal Dental Society was very sluggish, and its president seemed

only interested in his work regarding his studies. Since this is the largest organization of all our student organizations, we believe a great deal more is to be expected of this club than any other in the R. C. D. S. In these times of international strife, when almost every hour is a crisis, the men at home should wake up to their duty.

We are, however, pleased that the Royal Dental Society has started so early in arranging meetings for the winter session.

LESSONS FROM THE WAR.

The straws that show how the wind blows come from the chancelleries as well as the trenches. We do not have to look to the battlefield alone.

That Germany is trying to uphold her military strength regarding her ammunition supply, is evidenced by her treacheries to the United States by the sinking of her vessels, which is none other than spite work on the part of Germany because the U. S. A. sells ammunition to the Allies. The resignation of Count Berchtold, from the Foreign Secretaryship at Vienna has more meaning than all the floundering of Hindenburg in the mud of Poland.

The shortest way to Berlin is the longest. Watch Hungary, by the back-door of the Danube, for that door is very vulnerable. It might open with a knock. It might not.

The reasons are complicated. Every country has offered a reason to its entrance into the war. Others have explained their neutrality, while the Serbian reign that rose in the midst of the red dawn of revolution in 1849 is now setting far away in the sea of blood.

The Serbs say they are in the war to release the Serbian race from the Austrian yoke. To save the Austrian Empire from dissolution, says Austria. And even now some of our readers will yawn and wonder why the editor should talk about something practically unknown and uninteresting. How indifferent were we on the day we heard the news of the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife. To most of us it was only the latest episode in the tragic story of the Hapsburgs. If we studied it politically, it would perhaps mean a quarrel between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

Since the war has raged, we have learned much about the financial basis of society, the economic relations of peoples, the meaning of credit, the strategy of war, the functions of State; as we read we learn the things we have been indifferent to in the past. We were indifferent because, in our happy security, we thought they had no bearing upon our lives. We find that we were wrong. The roots of our individual life have vast ramifications, that a blow struck in some remote corner of the earth may bring all our happiness to ruin. How many mothers have become grey and wives sorrowful and children fatherless, who, a little over a year ago, perhaps not even cared about that tragedy of the Archduke Ferdinand. The lesson of war is that democracy can no longer live in careless ignorance of the events on which its existence mainly depends.

Personals

Dr. Wallace Seecombe has recently returned from New York, where he was gathering new ideas in connection with his work as Dental Inspector of Public Schools in this city.

Mr. Roy W. Freestone is again a member of Class '18. Roy's ready wit and genial manner has cheered up many a member of the class and made "Roy" one of the most popular members.

The C. O. T. C. at the R. C. D. S. has taken on a new interest this year. Most of the men now drilling have been supplied with uniforms and more are being issued every day. "L" Company has been provisionally granted three platoons and it rests with the men to make this a permanent thing. A more satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at with the Faculty with regard to allowance for drill. Ten per cent. of the marks in each subject is being given as a bonus to those men who attend eighty per cent. of the drills.

Jarman, Moranda and Parr, after being away from the College for a year, are again back as Sophomores.

J. T. Lebbetter, a new member of Class '18, comes from Dalhousie University Dental College, where he spent his Freshman year.

Last week the R. C. D. S. was favored with a visit by Dr. Rutherford, '13, of Hamilton, and Dr. F. Wright, '15, of Toronto.

Dr. Clarkson and Dr. A. A. Stewart have resumed their lectures at the College after being absent on a short duck-hunting trip, which we trust they thoroughly enjoyed.

Dr. Cummer has been absent for the past two weeks attending the Dental Convention at Richmond, Va., where he was demonstrating the very latest advances in prosthetic dentistry.

The Freshmen are of the opinion that the Sophs. would find no trouble in telling all they know if they would only stop right there.

ENLISTED.

Mr. Chas. Coleridge Ramage, who was a member of the Freshman class for a few weeks, has enlisted for overseas service and is in training in the city at the present time. Although Mr. Ramage is not well known by the class, it has been learned that the class lost a valuable member, especially as a correspondent for the Hya Yaka, as he had been in editorial work in Stratford for two years.

Marriages

GRIGG-BUSH—PRETTY AUTUMN WEDDING.

At the home of the bride's parents, 51 Centre Street, last evening at 6 o'clock, occurred the marriage of Isabel Fisher Bush, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Bush, to Dr. William G. Grigg, of Bruce Mines, Ont. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. C. Russell, D.D., the bride's pastor, in the presence of a few relatives and most intimate friends of the bride's family.

The contracting parties were unattended, but as Mrs. Alfred O. Ingerhan began playing Mendelssohn's wedding march, the little flower girl, Mary Harvey, niece of the bride, preceded them to the arch where Dr. Russell awaited their coming. The brief, yet impressive ring service of the Presbyterian faith was used, and they were pronounced man and wife.

While congratulations were being offered, Mrs. Ingerhan played softly from Carrie Jacobs Bond's "The End of a Perfect Day."

The bride wore a simple gown of white crepe de chine and carried a bride's bouquet of white roses. Her travelling suit was of blue broadcloth with hat to match.

After congratulations and best wishes had been extended a carefully prepared wedding luncheon was served to the guests numbering in all about forty, after which Dr. and Mrs. Grigg departed by motor cars for an extended wedding trip through New England and eastern Canada. They were given an enthusiastic reception as they entered their automobile, accompanied by veritable clouds of rose petals and confetti, and some of their friends led them a merry chase as far north as Maryland.

The bride is a talented musician and very popular among the younger social set in Oneonta. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and a teacher of a Sabbath School class for several years.

After Dec. 1st Dr. and Mrs. Grigg will be at home at Bruce Mines.—Oneonta Star, New York.

The Hya Yaka extends hearty congratulations to the young couple and wishes them a happy and prosperous future.

The detail of Dr. J. S. Bricker's wedding has as yet not been received for this month's publication. However, Hya Yaka extends to them the sincerest good wishes for a happy future.

N.B.—Joe always did uphold the honor of the College by his moves, and we know that he has again risen high.

Dr. Lancaster, in chemical lab.—"If anything should go wrong in this experiment, we and the laboratory with us might be blown sky high! Come closer gentlemen, so that you may be better able to follow me."

INFORMAL DENTAL DANCE.

On Friday evening, October 29th, the At-Home Committee reopened their Assembly Hall, for the coming winter season, the occasion being another one of those popular informal dances. The music was excellent and was furnished by Strahdee's four-piece orchestra, which responded generously with encores. The hall was draped with the flags of the allied nations and college pennants as well as ferns, palms, etc. The only event which marred the programme in any way was due to the floor being in poor condition. Among those present were Miss Mackle, yellow chiffon, black velvet; Miss Pinchin, cream silk; Miss Pilkey, white taffette with silk shadow; Miss Moore, wine-colored velvet, trimmed with ermine; Miss T. Campbell, cream chiffon; Miss M. Farr, cream satin; Miss Wharin, yellow taffeta; Miss Wilkinson, pink taffeta; Miss Milne, blue crepe and taffeta; Miss Sutherland, crepe de chine; Miss Wicks, pink ninon; Miss Orr, pink taffeta; Miss Nichols, yellow satin and ninon; Miss Barton, crepe-de-chine; Miss Girdler, pink satin and ninon; Miss McConnell, coral satin; Miss Leofer, yellow fish-net; Miss Marie Robertson, white crepe with red; Miss Galloway, black net over blue satin; Miss Florence Hogg, pink silk and velvet; Miss Mae Murphy, satin and diamonds; Miss Ratz, white smock taffeta; Miss Vera Waugh, white crepe-de-chine; Miss Moorhead, green voile; Miss Hall, pale green shadow lace; Miss Carmichael, black net over peach satin; Miss Wright, pink taffeta silk; Miss Kraft, white taffeta silk; Miss Lucille Brandon, pink, mauve, and violets; Miss Durkee, pink silk with shadow lace. Other noticed were Misses Humphreys, Henderson, Prote, Wilkins, Steed, Goggins, Rutherford, Faltz, Snow, Mann, Wilson, E. Smith, E. Willson, Marion Doyle, E. Smith, E. Brittain, Parker, E. Clark, S. Davis, M. McKinnon, J. Ryan, E. Bagshaw.

The gentlemen present were Dr. Davis, W. E. Boyd, E. Eaid, E. R. Bier, Jarman, Aljoe, McKay, Lewis, Dixon, D. M. Boyd, S. J. Phillips, J. W. Ross, Roos, Bell, Dr. Lewis, Halloran, Purdy, Goodhand, Weir, Williams, Crockett, Murray, Staples, McLeod, Babcock, Davis, H. W. Reid, Jamieson, M. G. Robb, Dr. E. H. Campbell, R. J. Godfrey, J. White, Laury, Leuty, Dr. Wm. Macdonald, Sinclair, Murphy, Ryan, Lee, Wismann, Plunkett, Coursier, Scott, Poag, Mills, Hogg, Box, Hoffman, Bankley, Montgomery, Stone, Bebee, Larmour, Hagey, Coulter.

The first informal dance of the College year was held on Friday evening, October 29, and like the former dances, was a decided success. At the outset, let it be known that social affairs at the College, especially the dances, are not restricted to the upper classes, but also to the Freshmen, who are particularly invited to attend.

POOR FRESHIE.

Scene on train en route for Toronto.

Soph.—Going to Toronto?

Freshie—No, I'm going to Dental College.

SOPHOMORE BANQUET.

On Thursday, October 28th, the Freshmen were given a treat by the Sophomore class, which took the form of a banquet at the Walker House. One hundred and ninety-five students of both classes met at the College at half-past seven and marched in a body to the banquet hall. The most satisfactory feature of the march was the absence of disorder, due to the good management of the marshals appointed by the Sophomores.

The beautiful banquet hall was tastefully decorated with garnet and light blue, while each table was beautifully set off with roses. An amusing incident occurred when the waitresses filed in carrying the trays bearing the plates laden with roast turkey; someone shouted, "Pick up your dressing!"

After the tables had been cleared, a lengthy but enjoyable programme was commenced, presided over by Mr. H. W. Reid, President of Class '18. Mr. F. L. Thompson, Vice-President of the Class, proposed a toast to the King. Mr. Reid then proposed one to the guests—the members of Class '19, to which Mr. Sloan, President of that Year, responded. Mr. Herrington next proposed the toast to the seven members of the Class '18 on active service overseas. Mr. Phillips proposed the toast to Hya Yaka, to which the editor, Mr. Roy Bier, ably responded. He mentioned the duty of the men at home was to be the fulfillment of patriotism by their loyalty to their alma mater, the Royal College, and their College paper. He expressed a wish that all members, when through reading their Hya Yaka, should kindly place some in his care so as to send them to the boys who are at the front, and in this way show their feeling for our heroes.

Mr. C. McDonald entertained the students with some rag-time. Mr. Nesbitt's solo was well received. The Sophomore quartette made a hit by singing some coon songs. The President of the Junior Year, Mr. Scott, in his own way, gave the Freshmen some sound advice. Mr. Crockett represented the Senior Year, and proposed a toast to the Faculty—"the best Faculty in the University." A violin solo by Mr. Laing and a couple of piano duets comprised the balance of the programme.

During the evening this new form of initiation for the Freshmen was freely commented upon, and it was accorded to be much superior to the time-honored hustle. The committee who had charge of the affair are to be heartily congratulated for their untiring energy in making the banquet in every way a success.

Capt. W. G. McNevin of Shorncliffe has written to Mills, '16, and states that all lights have to be kept low at night on account of the danger of Zeppelin visits. He also states that the aeroplanes seem to make wonderful flights and that they seem to glide along as if nothing could make them fall. He further states all the Dents. are anxiously awaiting their "Hya Yakas."

MacIntyre (special course student) is taking lessons in Fox-trotting three nights a week.

R. C. D. S. ORCHESTRA.

The organization of the College orchestra is now complete. The following is the executive for 1915-16:

Honorary President—Dr. W. E. Willmott.

President—L. D. McLaurin.

Leader—R. E. Laing.

Librarian—A. Couture.

Sec.-Treas.—G. V. Fisk.

Mr. Tom Jones, who assisted the orchestra a few times last year, has consented to join permanently and is counted a valuable addition. Mr. McNally, who last year played the violin, is now playing the clarinet, and the soft reed tones makes a noticeable improvement. The members have decided to give over one evening a week for practice. This resolution, together with the high quality of the new music, will help the orchestra to attain a higher standard of efficiency than ever before.

All that is needed now to obtain a good balance is a 'cello. Some of the violin players are playing the 'cello part until one can be obtained. Any one who can play this or any other instrument will be gladly welcomed into the orchestra.

"Scotty" Brown gave his first extraction clinic to the Sophomores on Friday, November 2nd, in the Medical Dissecting Room, when he yanked a full lower denture from an aged female cadaver. Bean, Cole, Wood, and Chegwin were on hand to administer "gas." Owing to the efficient way in which they performed their work, the "patient" has not yet come to.

The denture was in very good condition, except that the bicuspid were slightly worn. It had evidently been overlooked when the subjects were brought in. All such dentures are removed before allotment to students. The "find" caused quite a commotion amongst the Sophs., and everyone began to explore his own subject's mouth for possible gold fillings, etc.

"L" CO., C. O. T. C., U. OF T. CONTINGENT.

"L" Company was last year the largest company in the C. O. T. C. at the University of Toronto. At our annual efficiency inspection in April last by Col. Logie, the officer commanding this Division, the Company showed 143 men, while 8 members of the Company were at that time with overseas units. Now at least 30 men who were with the Company are in overseas units. A showing what the Company can do for a man who is keen and anxious to get on, the case of R. M. Barbour of last year's second year may be cited. Barbour showed his keenness and interest and became a lance-corporal just before camp last year. As a section commander he was a success. Prompt, smart and watchful, he insisted on accuracy of drill by his squad. He gained the Certificate A., and on the strength of our assurances that he had got the same, he was given a commission in the 97th Regiment at Fredericton, N. B., and was at once sent on to Halifax to take his captain's training. After being successful in

gaining this qualification, he was selected to take a machine gun and then a musketry course, and was given a commission in the 64th Battalion, C.E.F.

The Company is fortunate in having with it this year J. G. Pilkey, commanding No. 2 platoon; Col.-Sgt. T. R. Campbell and Sgt. J. C. W. Broom, all of whom have their Certificate A. We are also very lucky in having Mr. E. R. Dickson, formerly a corporal in this Company, who now holds a commission in the 32nd Regiment, and hopes to go overseas in the near future.

The Company this year is again the largest in the Corps. It is the aim of the officers to make it the most efficient. To do this, attendance at drill must be regular and every man must put his mind on his work. Every man should be striving to train himself to serve the Empire, to do his part in saving the world. The British Army is now asking us for officers; be prepared, so that when you are called, you will not be found wanting.

C. O. T. C. NEWS.

"L" Company of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps has been re-organized and has now been drilling over a month under Capt. V. E. Henderson, our last year's commander.

An enrollment of about 250 is reported, which has been divided into three platoons under the command of Lieutenants W. E. Willmot, J. G. Pilkey and E. R. Dixon. Drills are being conducted at 4.00 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, when the Company is put through squad, platoon and company drill.

Uniforms have been issued to the members of the Senior and Junior Classes and to a number of Sophomores. Capt. Henderson reports that he hopes to have the Freshmen also in uniform in a short time if attendance at drill can be kept up; the number of uniforms to each Company being issued on this basis.

The Faculty Council have seen fit to follow in the footsteps of other Faculties, and are making allowance to those drilling. This will be in the form of a 10 per cent. bonus to those attending 80 per cent. of the drills. So come on, fellows. Help your country, your University, your College, "L" Company, and yourself by joining the C. O. T. C.

On October 30th, the C. O. T. C. held its second Field Day at Cedarvale. This was the first Field Day this year in which "L" Company took part and so the Company's strength was rather low, about 80 men, N.C.O.'s and Officers falling in at 10.30 a.m. in the quadrangle.

The Company was marched to the Campus, where we were joined by three other Companies and immediately started on the four-mile march to Cedarvale to the rat-a-trap of drum and bugle.

Our destination was reached about 12.30 and dinner, consisting of beans, bread, coffee, etc., was served (or perhaps handed out would express it better). Nevertheless, full justice was done to it. After a short rest, extended order work was commenced, each section working separately. The Company was then drilled in attack and the sections were instructed in their duties as the normal fire unit.

After further drill the bugle was again sounded for "eats," when bread, cheese and coffee vanished in a short time.

The march home was made in good time and Varsity Campus was reached at 5.30, where we were dismissed a rather tired company of soldiers, but every man enjoyed himself and profited by the outing and is eagerly looking forward to the next C. O. T. C. Field Day.

TRAFALGAR DAY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The spirit of our Empire was perhaps not better shown in one spot, than the limelight poured forth by the U. of T., and in this light the R. C. D. S. was not the least among those who gave of their means for our Canadian patriots.

On another page of this journal may be seen those who gave of their means as they saw fit. Some of those contributions are indeed a credit to any institution.

The faculty have men amongst them of whom they can always be proud, and the student should always look up to such men in our faculty. All years contributed liberally except the Sophomores, and they have a goodly number of givers; but some, indeed, fell short of doing their duty.

The Freshmen are not all in the list either, and we still have hopes that they will learn to give for such good and worthy causes.

The grand total raised by the U. of T. was approximately \$6,650. Of this the members of the Faculty of Arts, Science, Medicine and Forestry contributed \$3,200, while the Dental Faculty included their contribution with the students' givings. The sum total is as follows:

Pharmacy.	\$ 83 00
U. C. Men.	304 60
U. C. Women.	444 90
St. Michael's	106 00
Veterinary.	92 55
Victoria Women	213 65
Victoria Men	304 25
St. Hilda's	46 50
Dentistry.	521 50*
Wycliffe.	75 05
Knox.	90 70
Forestry.	32 50
Trinity.	100 00
Education.	300 00
S. P. S.	273 00
Meds. Women	30 00
Meds. Men	348 85

The total amount contributed by the Royal College of Dental Surgeons was \$521.50. Of this amount \$244.50 was given by mem-

bers of the Faculty and the rest from the different years, as follows:

Freshman Year	\$ 94 50
Sophomore Year	63 00
Junior Year	69 00
Senior Year	50 50
	<hr/> \$277 00

The contributions from the Faculty were as follows:

Dr. Walter Willmott	\$100 00
Dr. McDonough	25 00
Dr. W. E. Cummer	25 00
Dr. Webster	10 00
Dr. Fife	10 00
Dr. Coram	10 00
Dr. Coram	10 00
Dr. Dawson	10 00
Dr. Mason	10 00
Dr. Cowling	10 00
Dr. Coveyduc	5 00
Dr. Thornton	5 00
Dr. Hermiston	5 00
Dr. Smith	5 00
Dr. Minns	2 00
Dr. Boyle	1 50
Dr. Campbell	1 00
	<hr/> \$244 50

Another very commendable event is the liberality and unselfishness of the wives of all members of all the various Faculties, who have decided to donate monthly for supplies of the University Base Hospital. So far, sixteen ladies, wives of the members of the Dental Faculty, have contributed one hundred and thirty dollars. Since this is a monthly subscription, we can heartily congratulate these ladies.

STUDENT BIBLE CLASSES.

R. B. Ferris, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A. U. of T.

That the student of to-day recognizes the value of the Bible, both as a book of study and as a rule of life, is shown by the attendance at the various classes which meet weekly in the faculties and Colleges of the University. The organized Bible Class has won for itself a recognized place among the many activities of student life and the results accruing from it are not easily estimated. The primary purpose is, of course, to meet for helpful study in order to understand and apply the principles of Christianity to the affairs of daily life. There is, moreover, a social value attached to these group

meetings, in that they afford an opportunity to the men of all years to become acquainted with one another and to form friendships with those of similar ideals in life.

Loyalty to the class and its leader is shown by the high percentage of attendance maintained throughout the term. In the class for medical students last year over 60 per cent. of those enrolled attended for a period of twelve weeks. In Applied Science the percentage was almost as high. This year an orchestra has been started which promises to make the meetings more successful than ever. Last January a class was organized in Veterinary College, and in spite of the fact that it had to overcome the handicap of lateness in getting under way, the results were most encouraging. Of a total of thirty-two, there was an average attendance of twenty-five members.

The banner class of the University for a number of years, however, has been that held in the Dental College every Sunday afternoon. Many factors no doubt contribute to its success, chief among which is the capable and efficient leadership which the class has been privileged to have. Mr. T. Gibson, a prominent lawyer in the city, has devoted himself unselfishly to the interests of this group of men. The clear, direct way in which he leads the discussion makes one feel it a rare privilege to study the Bible with him. As the men graduate from the College and enter professional life they look back upon the Sunday afternoons spent in Dental College as being of the greatest significance in the up-building of character and the development of strong Christian manhood.



STUDENTS BIBLE CLASS, Mr. Gibson, Leader

CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS

During the past six months the Canadian dentists have at last received recognition from the Department of Militia, and to their deep satisfaction a long-felt need has been fulfilled in the creation of the Canadian Army Dental Corps. Previous to this time, dentists were connected with the Army Medical Corps and as such received no substantive rank, but largely through the work of Dr. Armstrong (now Col. Armstrong), these conditions are changed.

Early this summer the first detachment of the C. A. D. C., consisting of approximately fifty men, accompanied the overseas troops then leaving. These are now scattered among the different Canadian units.



CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS

Reading from left to right: W. B. Amy, Lieutenant Sangster, Captain Grant, J. N. McGill, Lieutenant Hammill.



Tooth Brush Drill, conducted by Dr. O. H. Zeigler

In Canada, clinics have been opened at the several mobilization camps and are now doing excellent work; the enlistment regulations regarding defective teeth having been cancelled. The dentists in charge of the Army Dental Corps work at the mobilization camps throughout Canada are:

London—Two officers, two assistants; Capt. F. P. Shaw.

Niagara—Six officers, six assistants; Capt. G. Hume.

Barrie—Three officers, three assistants; Capt. A. W. Winnet.

Valcartier—Seven officers, seven assistants; Capt. E. A. Grant.

Montreal—One officer, one assistant; Capt. F. M. Wells.

Quebec—One officer, one assistant; Lieut. A. Dubord.

Vernon, B.C.—Two officers, two assistants; Capt. E. S. Tait.

Calgary—Four officers, four assistants; Capt. J. S. Wright.

Bermuda—One officer, one assistant; Capt. D. H. Hammill.

This is a total of thirty-two officers and thirty-two assistants.

Necessarily the officers of the Corps are in every case graduates of a Dental College; while the assistants, who receive the rank of sergeant, are either undergraduates or men who have had considerable experience in laboratory work. The C. A. D. C. therefore gives a very desirable opening for Dental graduates and undergraduates desirous of doing their bit for the country.

Dr. Ante's presence in the Senior lab. mornings is about as wise a move as the College authorities could have made. His assistance to the Seniors is a boon that cannot be over-estimated, for by his extensive knowledge of practical dentistry, he not only saves the College needless waste of material, but also the time of the students by his many suggestions and help.

At a wedding of one of our ex-grads. recently a baby was brought along, which shrieked continually. As the bridal party was leaving, one of the guests said to the first bridesmaid: "What a nuisance babies are at a wedding."

"Yes, indeed," sputtered the bridesmaid, "when I send out invitations to my wedding I shall have printed in a corner, 'No babies expected.'"

A Freshman stood before the druggist's counter (just opposite the College) looking earnestly at a placard advertising a cure for indigestion.

"Why are you interested in that?" inquired the druggist.

"Oh," said the Freshman, "I suffer terribly from indigestion."

"Why, you are too young to have dyspepsia," said the druggist.

"I don't have it," was the reply, "but Robertson, the fellow that sits next me has it."

Obituary

THE LATE W. T. STUART, M.D., C.M.

It is with regret that we have received intimation of the death of Dr. W. T. Stuart, which occurred November 12th. He was one of the most respected and popular professors of the Dental College.

In 1876, Dr. Stuart joined the Faculty of the Dental College during its second session, being the third professor of the College. He lectured in Anatomy during the first two years and then he began to lecture in chemistry as well. He, along with Drs. Willmott and Teskey, taught the whole curriculum at that time.

His untiring efforts in the study of Anatomy and chemistry gained for him recognition as a rare and able teacher. He was well esteemed by all students in the past as well as by all the members of the Royal College. The death of Dr. Stuart has created a vacancy which will be hard to fill, owing not only to his scientific abilities, but to replace a personality of such noble qualities will be a difficult task.

His funeral on Sunday afternoon at Oakville was attended by a large number of mourners and the following were present from the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. Dr. Webster represented the Faculty and Dr. Trotter represented the Board of Directors. Among others present were: Dr. Teskey, Dr. W. E. Willmott, Dr. A. A. Stewart, Dr. Thomas Cowling and Mr. Tom Jones, as well as a number of students. Mr. Crockett represented the Student Body. Sincerest sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

THE LATE G. V. BLACK, D.Sc., LL.D., D.D.S.

He was a born student and had an affinity for such subjects as chemistry, bacteriology, and pathology, as well as operative dentistry. He started in the practice of dentistry in 1864 and practised until 1897. At the same time he opened a chemical laboratory and had a class of school teachers taking private lessons. He soon broadened out in other sciences and became popular as a scientific lecturer and writer.

His indefatigable industry and the love of his work, led him to discover many things of value to the dental profession of the world. His energies, although persistent, were never pursued for selfish purposes, but were always given gratis for the elucidation of his colleagues in the dental profession. Up to the time of his death, he was dean of the Northwestern University Dental School and taught dental pathology, bacteriology and operative dentistry.

He is honored by all members of the profession, and the Canadian student recognizes in his death the loss of a great benefactor, who through his practical researches has benefited the world.

MEETINGS OF THE TORONTO DENTAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 15.—Chas. F. Ash, New York. Discussion: Dr. A. H. Stewart, Dr. R. G. McLean, Dr. J. Lowe Young.

Dec. 6.—Dr. W. E. Cummer.

Dec. 16.—Dr. L. Waugh, New York.

Jan. 17.—Dr. Gilmer, Chicago.

Feb. ...—Dr. Price (not decided).

Mar. ...—Dr. Williams (not decided).

Athletic World



VICTORIA, 15; DENTS, 3.

On Victoria's grounds, with the assistance of a Victoria umpire and Victoria luck, the Methodists severely trounced the tooth-pullers to the tune of 15 to 3. However, we must concede Victoria all due credit for the win and in justice to them state that on this particular day they were by far the better team, having superior weight, condition and speed.

Throughout the game the rivalry was at fever heat, and in several cases, fistic encounters almost resulted. What the Dents lacked sadly was condition and speed, in both of which departments Vics. excelled.

The game opened with Victoria on the offensive, and on a nice thirty-yard run, Vics. brought the ball within fifteen yards of Dents line. On three bucks Vics. secured a touch, which was not converted. McKee kicked to dead line for Dents' first point and the quarter ended—Vics., 5; Dents, 1.

The play in the second quarter was fairly even with much kicking in evidence. Vics.' backs muffed badly, but luckily recovered loose balls. Holt was replaced by Anderson, who was barely on the field when he muffed a kick, resulting in the second Victoria try, which also was not converted. Stewart kicked to dead line for Dents' second point, and at half-time the score stood—Vics., 10; Dents, 2.

In third quarter Sweetman, who had been playing excellently for the Methodists, dribbled a loose ball behind Dents' line, resulting in a try, which was not converted. Stewart again kicked to the dead line. The last quarter, which was played in semi-darkness, resulted in no points being scored by either team and the play throughout was very rough, the fellows resorting to trying to get the other man, and the game ended—Vics., 15; Dents, 3.

The line-up: Dents—Seers, Holt, Stewart, McKee, Calrke, Field, Kelly, Norton, James, Brick, Sinclair, Stewart, Beechley, Smith. Spares—Halloran, Anderson and Crauley.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Norton's tackling was the feature of the game, he being in on almost every play.

Brick's line plunging was very effective, making several large gains.

Anderson encountered tough luck when he muffed a long punt, which resulted in a touch-down for Victoria. He was barely on the field, having replaced Holt, when it occurred.

The Stewart brothers were very effective. They showed rare speed at all times and their tackling was faultless.

C. Stuart received a rough passage, but gamely finished the game with one eye almost closed.

Billy Chartrand with a bull-dog caused more excitement at half-time than any of the plays during the game.

McKee worked in well on the plays and played consistently throughout the game.

Kelly displayed speed at all times, being well up on all kicks.

Beechly, on a buck, was lifted over the Victoria line and fell heavily on his back. He resumed play shortly bigger and better than ever.

DENTS, 19; SR. U. C., 1.

In what might have been termed an exhibition game, as Sr. U. C. played three ringers, Dents defeated the Arts Students 19 to 1. Although Sr. U. C. had intended to default, they decided at the last minute to play rather than disappoint the Dents, and the game which resulted was far from being a tame affair, several fights occurring which added interest to an otherwise one-sided game for the spectators.

The play opened with U. C. holding Dents well. Little kicking was done and bucks were much in evidence. McKee booted to the dead line for the only point in the first quarter.

In the second quarter Dents bucked continuously for yards and Smith was sent through for a try, which was converted. Another kick to the dead line gave Dents a lead of eight points.

U. C.'s half-back misjudged McKee's kick, which went to the dead line. U. C. kicked into scrim on their first down and Dents scored two more points by a safety touch.

Stewart was playing well, tackling and running to good advantage. Loose balls were a feature. McKee dropped a pretty field goal and James made a beautiful long run. Murray was playing well. Dents went over for another try, which was not converted, and the game ended 19 to 1, with Dents on the long end of the score.

The line-up: Dents—Clarks, Seers, McKee, Freestone, Wright, Kelky, Fields, Beechley, Brick, Russell, Smith, Crowley, Stewart, Murray.

SOCCER.

Soccer this year has created more interest in the College, and the management of the team fully expect to bring the championship to our own College. The practices have been extra well attended, the result, of course, being a good team. The Freshmen have turned

out well and there are some real good men amongst them. The other years have done equally well, so there are plenty of candidates for all positions. Roos and Robb of last year's Varsity I. team are out and greatly strengthen the team. With such a good team, there is sure to be good turn-outs at practice, and consequently the men will be in the best of shape. Dents have beaten S. P. S. 1 to 0, and as they were considered to be about the best around the University, the chances of Dents look very bright for group honors and the championship. They play Normal on November 11, but rumor has it that Normal intends to default. There is only a single schedule, so this would give Dents the group honors.

SCHOOL vs. DENTS.

This game was the most important game Dents had to play, so Dents started in to win right from the start. There were five of last year's Varsity I. team on the line-ups in Sanderson, McEwen and Gilley with S. P. S., and Ross and Robb of Dents. The first two named of School were really Forestry men and Dents would have been fully justified in protesting if School had won. However, Dents won right on the field, which is the most gratifying way, and demonstrated their superiority over School.

Ross was the only one who scored for Dents, and this goal meant the game. The first half was not very lively, but the second half was very much so, and both goal-keepers had a number of shots to handle. No scoring, however, took place. Dents had a nice combination and played a heady game. Dents' backs took care of all of School's rushes and broke them up pretty effectively as the score indicates. Line-up:

Dents—Goal, Reid; backs, Roos, Colvin; halves, Kaufman, Phillips (C.), Harper; centre, Robb; right wing, Ross, McCann; left wing, Lippert, Hart; spares, Crowley, Strathern, Broadworth.

S. P. S.—Goal, Gilley (C.); back, Manning, Thomson; halves, Hagedorn, McEwen, Affleck; centre, Malcolm; right wing, Affleck, Taylor; left wing, McIntyre, Sanderson.

Referee—Ballard of Education.

TRACK.

The efforts of the Dents at the Interfaculty track meet this year were very few and the results therefrom were very poor. Moyle, '19, was the only Dent who secured a point, he getting third place in the hurdle race. He also competed in the pole vault, but failed to get amongst the first three.

The entry list showed quite a few Dents amongst them, but these men did not turn out because they were not in shape. The failure of those in charge to get the fellows out and take care of them when out caused those who had put in entries to lose interest, with the above result.

The poor showing must have made Dr. Campbell and other such athletes, who made a name for the Dental College on the track, feel

rather bad, and no doubt they would have reason for so feeling.

It is to be hoped that a real live man gets in for President of Track this year, and with 300 students he should be able to develop a team capable of giving the best of the other faculties a hard run.

NOTES ON SPORTS.

Dr. W. Willmott was one of the judges at the track meet and took a keen interest in all events.

Dr. Campbell didn't seem to be worrying about any of his records being broken at the track meet.

At least six Dents were counted in the stand.

It looks like group honors for Dents in their soccer group.

Dents' soccer team won two exhibition games previous to the opening of their league schedule by defeating Vics. 2 to 0 and Knox 4 to 0.

Phillips makes a good captain for the soccer team as he is a hustler and a fine player.

The soccer team looks pretty fine in their nice new uniforms.

The Freshmen on the soccer team have shown great form in the games so far.

The basketball men expect to get down to practice soon and hope to get a good five together.

IF—

If a Hottentot taught a Hottentot tot
 To talk ere the tot could totter,
 Ought the Hottentot tot
 To be taught to say "ought,"
 Or "naught" or what ought to be taught her?
 If to hoot and toot a Hottentot tot
 Be taught by a Hottentot tooter,
 Should the tooter get hot if the Hottentot tot
 Hoot and toot at the Hottentot tutor?

William (commonly known around the College as "Bill," '18) had just returned from college, resplendent in peg-top trousers, silk hosiery, a fancy waistcoat, and a necktie that spoke for itself. He entered the library where his father was reading. The old gentleman looked up and surveyed his son. The longer he looked, the more disgusted he became. "Son," he finally blurted out, "you look like a young fool!" Later the old Major who lived next door came in and greeted the boy heartily. "William," he said, with undisguised admiration, "you look exactly like your father did twenty years ago when he came back from school!" "Yes," replied William with a smile, "so Father was just telling me."

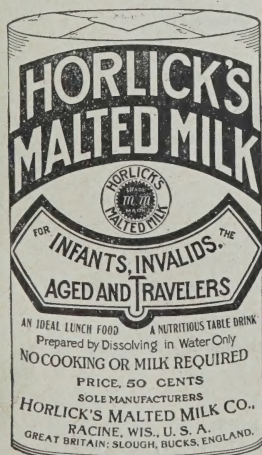
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Framing (Picture)—Geddes, J. W., 425 Spadina Ave.

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Bay Tree Haberdashery, 116 Bay St.

Hardware—Maas, W. F., Spadina Ave., (below Oxford)

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Waverley Hotel, Spadina Avenue and College St.

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THE DENTIST.

A Dentist's ways are very rough,
He keeps you wondering still,
To find your mouth is big enough
To hold a rolling mill.

Before he's got your stumps ground down
And got your crowns to fit,
He's got your mouth stretched big enough
To hold a plumber's kit.

And ere he gets the plugs plugged in,
Why, this has come to pass:
You feel you have the jaw-bone of
(Well, now, you can guess.)

And when the crown work is complete,
Another job he tries,
And with his hammer, drill and lathe,
Constructs a bridge of size.

One thing about the dentist makes
Us mad as all creation.
He fills our mouth with funny fakes
Then hogs the conversation.

And when his job is at its worst,
You think he means to kill.
He tells a funny story to
Offset his fiendish drill.

"Which is the quickest way to the General Hospital?" asked a stranger of some dental students just outside the College.

"Stop right here and call for three cheers for the Kaiser," was the reply.

Robb—Davidson, why don't you brush your hair?

Davidson—Haven't got a brush.

Robb—Why don't you use Clark's brush, he's your room-mate?

Davidson—He hasn't any.

Robb—No brush? Why hasn't he?

Davidson—He's got no hair.

McCormick, '17—Well, doctor, I am doing my best to get ahead.
Dr. W.—Well, Heavens knows you need one.

Still the Freshies come. Nov. 1st Messrs. McGowan and Smyth joined the ranks of the Freshman class.



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No. 3



THE LATE DR. W. T. STUART

Systemic Effects of Mouth Disease

By Stanley C. Lucas, D.D.S.

The great wave of Oral Hygiene and Prophylaxis that has swept both America and Europe in recent years has opened a new era in Dentistry. Now the dentist and physician work hand in hand, for each is necessary to the other to obtain results from the treatment of diseases of the mouth and general system.

The oral cavity is the largest portal through which micro-organisms enter the body. Contained in the mouth are a great variety of different pathogenic organisms, some of the most common ones being the pneumococcus, leptothrix buccalis, streptococcus, bacillus diptheriae, staphylococcus pyogenes, aureus and albus, pneumoniae and bacillus tuberculosis. Through cultivation of these bacteria in the mouth, the organisms and toxic products pass into the digestive tract and produce four distinct pathogenic effects as follows:

(a) That produced by the dissemination of bacteria through the medium of the lymphatic drainage.

(b) That produced by bacteria through the open blood vessels.

(c) That drainage sustained by the individual through the change in the chemistry of digestion caused by bacterial poisons.

(d) That produced by a general bacteriaemia in which, not infrequently, is the result of dissemination of bacteria in the blood stream.

Statistics show that there is about one case in ten in which constitutional lesions occur. In a number of cases examined there were 120 suffering from chronic apical abscesses, 60 had rheumatoid pains as neuralgia, 40 showed kidney involvement as albumin and sugar, 50 had more or less severe migraine, three had septicaemia and died of septic endocarditis.

Dr. Cummins, lecturing on "Pyorrhea," said: "Examination in many mild cases of pyorrhea alveolaris, not showing any special symptoms of intoxication, has demonstrated continued mild intoxication, manifested by depression, dyspeptic symptoms, and indigestion; and in the course of time the indigestion resulted in anemia and diminished resistance to bacterial invasion. He also says that such cases may develop duodenal ulcer, gastro enteritis, chronic diarrhoea, catarrhal conditions of the gall duct, inflammation of the appendix and intestinal stasis. Besides these diseases, there are many others of the nervous, circulatory and respiratory system—due to oral sepsis."

Pyorrhea is perhaps the most common mouth disease; but there are many others which have their own specific effects on the general system, e.g.: abscesses (chronic) stomatitis, ulcerative conditions, necrotic and carious conditions.

The saliva coming in contact with the various diseased conditions in the oral cavity, is changed in its digestive properties. Through the saliva many bacteria are carried to the stomach. Some of these bacteria and toxins are capable of withstanding the hydrochloric acid of the stomach and pass on into the intestines where the functional mechanism is disturbed. The constant ingestion of such organisms form a very material role in gastro-intestinal diseases.

The gums and alveolar process in an infective mouth are always far from normal and undoubtedly offer an entrance for whatever pathogenic bacteria that may be present. The glandular structures in this region become infected, and after being localized in the gland, the infection is easily carried by the blood stream and lymph to different organs and structures. Septicaemia may result and the organism carried to the heart with endocarditis resulting.

Amyloid degeneration is usually associated with some chronic pus-producing process in some part of the body, the effects manifesting themselves far removed from the original infection; the kidney, spleen and liver being the organs that usually suffer from degeneration. There is no reason why chronic infective processes around the teeth may not be able to produce this change.

Osteomyelitis is often associated with a suppurating focus far removed from the bone lesion. This focus may also be found in the mouth.

The bacterial flora of the mouth may subdue the body resistance, originate an abscess, produce a general intoxication or enter the blood stream and establish a new centre of growth in another region of the body. Periodontal infection is by no means limited to the clinic patient, it is often found in those who have taken the utmost care of the teeth. The subtle toxin of the periodontal membrane infection affects most every part of the nervous system. The most common symptom is paresthesia in the fingers and toes—"a pins and needles sensation"—a symptom associated with other chronic conditions. Neuritis of the sciatic or other nerve trunk or brachial plexus sometimes disappears after the cleaning out of the alveolar disease.

Among the effects that oral septic conditions may produce in the blood, anemia is the disease that is produced most frequently. Anemia is not due to the destruction of the red blood corpuscles, but to their defective formation. The toxins that produce this result enter the stomach and so effect either the digestion, the absorption, or assimilation of food, that blood can not be made properly. The absorption by other channels from other channels from the mouth may also produce the same results.

When, for long periods, bacteria pass through the walls of the stomach or the intestines, the excessive action caused in the protecting cells of the liver, kidneys and other organs and the effects on these cells of the bacetrial toxins liberated in the process of destruction, lead to grave changes in the cells and the organs of which they form a part. These changes are believed to be those that cause hardening of the liver, the kidneys and the arteries. This is known as fibrosis, or the excessive production of connective or fibrous tissue.

The absorption of and circulation in the blood of microorganisms are responsible for rheumatic fever, arthritis and endocarditis. The micro-organisms are carried by the blood stream to the joints and the heart. Here they produce those destructive changes which hitherto have been difficult to account for. In many cases, septic conditions of the mouth have been held responsible. The micro-organisms in the mouth and the joints have been compared and found identical. The sterilization and treatment of the mouth has effected an improvement in, or cure of the diseased condition. Without the

treatment of the mouth, the relief or cure or gastro-intestinal trouble by systemic treatment has failed and will continue to fail.

The tubercle bacilli and the pneumococci may also be absorbed into the blood from the entire elementary tract and transported to the lungs and other organs and tissues of the body. The favorable conditions that exist in a septic mouth for the production of great quantities of these bacteria are frequently the original source of infection. The same is equally true of the micro-organisms causing influenza and diphtheria and scarlet fever.

Mouth bacteria cause many disturbances in the stomach. Careful and repeated examinations have shown the presence of mouth bacteria in the stomach regardless of its acidity. Septic gastritis, dyspepsia, gastric ulcers and cancer of the stomach all may unquestionably be influenced, if not caused, by a septic mouth.

Mucous colitis and appendicitis are so frequently and so repeatedly found associated with a germ-infected mouth, that examination of the contents of the mouth, the colon and the appendix, frequently reveals the presence of the same micro-organisms in each. The mouth is perhaps the most frequent contributor to the cause of these intestinal infections because the gastric juice is not the impregnable defence we have been led to believe.

With all these conditions arising from a septic mouth, what is the duty of the dentist and laity?

So highly successful and practical is the preservation of the teeth free from deposits by prophylactic treatments, by dentists and by proper personal hygiene by the patient, in combination with a suitable diet, that not only is the health and integrity of the dental organs maintained, but the entire physical economy is improved, fortified and often cured of diseased conditions by these means.

Management of Children and Treatment of their Teeth

(By the late C. R. Minns, D.D.S., in charge of Dental Dept. at Sick Children's Hospital.)

In complying with the request of your worthy Editor for an article upon the above subject, I have found it difficult to confine my article to any reasonable length, for this subject is such a large one and one of such great interest to me.

In the first place, to be successful as an operator with children, it is essential for one to love children and have a deep and sincere interest in them and their work, play and thoughts. Besides these two great essentials, he must be possessed of an abundance of patience and kindness. The child must be made to feel that, that which is being done for him is for his benefit, and that you have his interests at heart. Therefore, a few minutes spent in explaining the use and the working of various instruments and appliances, as well

as in answering the questions of the child with an inquiring mind, is time well spent.

One of the main objects in children's work is to get the best results with the least effort. It is always wise to be frank and honest with the child and never to deceive them. Choose your operations, commencing with a simple one, and one which has little or no pain connected with it, if possible, reserving the more difficult and slightly painful operations for future sittings, when the child will be less nervous and have more confidence in the operator.

Again, it is advisable in most cases to treat the child in the absence of his parents, for with but few exceptions, children are much more easily handled and will stand more when alone with the dentist.

Ascertain upon the first visit of the patient if there has been any toothache. If so, remove the cause and stop the ache, if at all possible. Then proceed with prophylaxis. In case of no pain, I invariably perform prophylaxis as my first operation, thus proving to the child that the dentist is not such a dreadful man as his aunt, his big brother or sister, or some other thoughtless person has pictured him to be. Then, if the child is old enough to understand, explain to him how to properly use a tooth-brush and when to use it. If the child is too young for this, I explain to its mother how she can keep the mouth clean.

The general order of procedure is as follows:—

1. Pain.
2. Pus conditions.
3. Vital teeth nearing exposure of pulps.
4. Putrescent conditions.
5. Minor cavities.
6. Extraction.

As a general rule, I leave the extraction till the last sitting, unless some other condition contra-indicates this. In fact, for some patients it is much better to get the extraction over at the first sitting, and then, with the most dreaded operation off my hands, I can proceed to repair all other conditions in a clear field devoid of all unhealthy roots.

Just here, it might be wise to mention some interesting facts to show the reasons for preservation of the deciduous teeth. Up to the time of the advent of medical and dental inspection of children, little was known of their physical defects, and great was the surprise when it was found that a large percentage had numerous defects, such as defective vision, defective hearing, enlarged tonsils, adenoids and defective teeth. Of these defects, the last three are the most common.

Examination of school children the world over shows that as a rule between ninety and one hundred per cent. have defective teeth. To bring these statistics closer home, a test examination of two schools in Toronto gave the following interesting facts:—

	Per cent.
Number of children needing treatment.....	95.75
.. Number of cavities per child.....	7.19
Number of defective teeth per child.....	5.78
Number of children having abscesses.....	4.1
Irregular teeth	4.3
Power of mastication impaired.....	6.5½

The above results lead us to wonder what is the cause of such conditions, and here we are confronted with the fact that the average parents are entirely ignorant of the value of the temporary teeth. Some believe that they must decay before the permanent successors can erupt, while many others can not see the advantage of having them attended to when they will be lost so shortly.

The preservation of the temporary teeth is of great vital importance to the child for the following reasons:—

I. It is not wise to let the child suffer with toothache, for it causes nervousness, chorea or St. Vitus Dance, and sometimes vicious and criminal tendencies, along with dullness at school, can be directly traced to the condition of the teeth, and upon treatment and repair of teeth, these conditions are overcome.

II. There is no other period in life when an individual needs every ounce of nutrition obtainable so much as in childhood. For the child has to double and treble his weight, his body, mind and moral fibre are developing, and if his masticatory apparatus is impaired by numerous cavities in the teeth, he cannot be expected to get all the nutritional value out of his food.

III. The mouth being the entrance to the body, through which all food, drink and some air passes, therefore an unclean mouth must contaminate all food and drink. For the carious cavities contain bacteria and their products, along with decaying food from previous meals, as well as the pus from the so-called "gum-boil." This is mixed with the food and carried on into the stomach, which is overtaxed, and we have as a result, indigestion, anaemia and constipation.

The epidemics of children's diseases, such as measles, chickenpox and scarlet fever, bear a direct relationship to the conditions of the children's teeth, for the decayed teeth form an admirable lodging and breeding place for germs. It has been found in numerous cities that epidemics of these diseases can only be stamped out by having every child affected, compelled to have the teeth and mouth put in a healthy condition before return to school.

IV. The early loss of the deciduous teeth causes many irregularities in the permanent teeth, as does also the too late retention of these deciduous teeth. If the pulp of these teeth remain intact, Nature's plan of exfoliation is very thorough, but with the loss of the pulp, the resorption of the root ceases and the tooth is consequently retained too long, thus producing irregularities in the erupting permanent teeth.

THE TREATMENT OF DECIDUOUS TEETH.

Cavities in Vital Teeth.

The treatment of cavities depends to a great extent upon the age and the general health of the patient, as well as on the care of the mouth. Generally speaking, the six anterior teeth do not need to be filled. If decayed, the decalcified tissue is removed thoroughly with an excavator or large round bur. After complete removal of the decalcified tissue, the teeth should be dried with alcohol and the cavities painted with a solution of silver nitrate, about 4 per cent. In very rare cases, I fill these cavities with white copper cement, following the above treatment. Just here I would like to explain that in doing any operation, I always explain as well as possible to my

little patient what every instrument is for, and how I use it, and what it does. I allow them to handle the instruments whenever possible. Now, in removing decay from a cavity, I invariably start with an excavator, and then I explain that I am going to do just the same thing with a round bur in the engine, only that it does it more quickly and more thoroughly. In this way I never hesitate to use the engine, and it is very seldom I ever find a patient that I cannot use any of the ordinary instruments and appliances used for adults.

The deciduous molars, where the cavity is shallow and tooth to be exfoliated shortly, it is only necessary to remove the decay and paint the cavity with silver nitrate solution. In deeper cavities, and where the tooth is to be retained for a couple of years following the above treatment, the cavity may be filled with black copper cement.

Treatment of Exposed Pulp in Vital Teeth.

In a great majority of cases, unless the pulp is too extensively exposed, I invariably resort to pulp-capping. First carefully excavate the decalcified tissue and dry cavity, cauterize with phenol. Then cover the exposure with a paste of oxidized zinc and oil of cloves. Next take a small piece of paper just large enough to cover the floor of the cavity, mix a thin mixture of oxy-phosphate of zinc cement and place it on one side of the paper and place the cement side down in contact with the cavity seat, gently tapping it to place so as to avoid pressure. Now the cavity may be carefully filled with copper cement. Now if the pulp should die in one of these cases, and we have the patient under our care continually, we have a fairly easy condition to cope with; an easier one, to my idea, than what the extirpation and removal of a vital pulp from a deciduous tooth is.

In a very few cases, however, it is absolutely necessary to extirpate the pulp, and there are two methods open in most cases. The first one is reasonably safe, but a rather slow and difficult operation. The second one is fairly easy and quick, but rather dangerous, unless one remembers well the prospective dates of complete calcification and of commencement of decalcification of the roots of temporary teeth.

We will first consider the safe and most reliable method, the use of Phenol. This is a somewhat slow and tedious operation, and generally requires from three to five sittings. At the first sitting, seal in Phenol in contact with the pulp after having enlarged the exposure. At the next sitting, after from three days to a week, it is often found that the pulp can be removed entirely from the chamber. Then force Phenol into the root canals, using pressure with raw vulcanite, and leave for three or four days. At the third sitting, usually by carefully manipulating the broach, the pulp may be all removed, although it may take a couple of additional sittings in some cases.

The second method of procedure is the use of a very limited quantity of arsenic, and as these teeth are very susceptible to its action, it should never be left more than twelve hours. In connection with the use of arsenic, it is necessary to remember that in temporary molars, generally speaking, the roots are completely calcified at the third year and decalcification does not commence till the seventh or eighth year. After twelve hours the pulp can usually be removed with barbed broaches. The canals are dried out and flooded with a solution of silver nitrate. The roots are then filled with a

paste of calcium phosphate and creosote. The cavity in the tooth can then be filled with copper cement if it is not too large.

If the cavity includes two-thirds or more of the crown, the crown should be ground down, leaving a saucer-shaped cavity which is stained with silver nitrate.

Putrescent Pulp.

Teeth with putrescent pulps should have the canals thoroughly cleansed and a mild treatment of fomo-cresol sealed for a few days. If the conditions are favorable at the next sitting, the canals should be dried and stained with silver nitrate and the cavity filled, if not too large, or the crown ground off and the remains painted with silver nitrate.

Abscess with Sinus.

All decay and pulp debris should be removed and the sinus cautiously washed out with sterile water, followed by a little oil of cloves or creosote, using pressure with raw vulcanite to force it through. The tooth should be sealed up and left for three or four days, when in most cases the sinus will have healed, for these cases respond very readily to treatment. Mechanical and medicinal treatment should follow and when in a healthy condition it should be similarly treated to the other pulpless teeth.

In extracting for children, it is only wise to extract teeth which are loose due to the absorption of roots, or those in which the pulp having died and the permanent successor can be detected as forcing its way up to place. Also any case in which severe abscess contraindicate further retention. If only loose teeth are to be removed, there is very little need for an anaesthetic, although a local anaesthetic can be quite nicely used. In cases of extensive extraction or of bad abscessed conditions, somnoform perhaps gives the best results.

Permanent Teeth.

The treatment of permanent teeth for children, except in very rare and much neglected cases, resolves itself into the treatment of the six-year molars. This tooth, the most important in the whole mouth at this time, is perhaps the worst neglected and most frequently lost permanent tooth. This is due to ignorance on the part of parents, and sometimes due to a mistake on the part of the dentist. It is allowed to decay quite frequently under the impression that it is a temporary tooth.

The position in which it erupts, behind the second temporary molar, and the age at which it appears, are the two surest guides as to its identity. The great importance of this tooth is due to two functions it performs:—

1. It provides a masticating surface during the process of shedding of the deciduous teeth.
2. It maintains the horizontal and perpendicular relation of the jaws at this time.

If children are brought to the dentist regularly, commencing at from two to three years, and the dentist sees them thereafter every six months, very little is necessary to be done to any of the teeth,

and especially to the permanent ones; but unfortunately usually the first time a child is brought to the dentist it is because of toothache, and quite frequently because of a toothache starting in the first permanent molar. Now our first concern is as to the involvement of the pulp, for none of the permanent teeth have their roots completely calcified till about three years after eruption (excepting the cuspid), and death of the pulp before completion of the roots means that they are never completed, and consequently the tooth is lost in a short while.

In almost all cases where the pulp is but slightly involved, it is best to resort to pulp-capping and in this way retain the pulp as long as possible with the hope that it will remain alive till the roots are completely calcified. A temporary filling may be put in the tooth and the patient advised that upon the least return of severe pain from that tooth, to return and have it attended to.

If, however, the pulp is exposed to too great an extent, it must be devitalized and removed. It is wise in this case not to leave the arsenic more than 24 hours at the most, and to remember in removing the pulp and filling the canals, that the roots are not fully developed. As a root canal filling in these cases, I have used aristol, oxidized zinc and creosote, along with gutta percha cones very carefully inserted. These teeth are almost invariably lost in the course of a short period of time.

Occlusal cavities not involving the pulp should be made to include all fissures if at all possible, but with some delicate children it is only wise to remove the decayed area.

Proximal cavities should almost invariably be carried onto the occlusal surface, but this depends on the patient.

Often before the fissures in a molar become decayed, they may be treated with a mild solution of silver nitrate, dried and a little copper cement squeezed into them, thus preventing decay in a defective fissure.

In closing this rather lengthy article, I wish to state that the above methods of treatment and statistics are not intended to be original, but have been learned from the personal instruction and articles of the late Dr. Doherty and of Dr. J. A. Bothwell. I have been putting them into practice almost constantly since I graduated, and lately most extensively at the Hospital for Sick Children, and I have found them to be remarkably successful. In my work at the Hospital for Sick Children, I have had to work for children from seventeen months of age up, and I don't know of any work that is more interesting and enjoyable than working for the kiddies.

P.S.—The above article is proof evident of the late Dr. Minns' love for his profession and humanity, and the publication of the above article is intended to refresh our minds at any time (since the article will be placed on file) of our worthy friend, the late Dr. Clarence R. Minns.

Practical Hints

(By Dr. J. H. Ante, Demonstrator in Crown and Bridge, R. C. D. S.)

Difficulties encountered in soldering:—

- (1) Solder balling up, (a) sweating.
- (2) Fusing or burning parts.
- (3) Fracturing of porcelain facings.
- (4) Burning the color out of porcelain facings.
- (5) Unsoldering joints, etc.
- (6) Shrinkage.
- (7) Shifting of parts.
- (8) Small holes.
- (9) Lack of contour.

In the last edition of Hya Yaka (November), the essential requirements of successful soldering were given as cleanliness, flux, apposition, solder, heat and support. Unless these are clearly understood from a practical standpoint, the process might sometimes be successfully accomplished. Nevertheless, even with the most expert, difficulties will arise and accidents happen.

Solder Balling Up. The solder "balling up" is invariably the result of the heat or flame being directed upon the solder before the surrounding parts are equally and sufficiently heated to permit of alloying. A poorly alloyed solder will also ball up, even though the case be sufficiently heated; this being the result of faulty alloying of the copper or zinc with the gold during the process of alloying the metals, and is indicated by dark or copper-colored streaks running through the solder. Try it on a piece of scrap gold first.

Fusing or Burning Parts. The fusing or burning of parts is the result of too much heat being directed upon the work after the solder has begun to fuse; or overheating one particular part by the flame being directed and held too long upon it, this being common when one is trying to flow solder upon a dirty surface. When solder balls up and the heat be continued upon it, the baser alloys contained in it (zinc especially) may be burnt or volatilized out, the loss of which will increase the fusibility and decrease the flowing properties to such extent to cause the melting or burning of the parts. When solder balls up, remove the flame, thoroughly flux the balled up solder, and cover over with fresh pieces well smeared with flux, apply the heat and observe the suggested precautions.

(a) Sweating. If the work be melted, which is indicated by the presence of small or large perforations in the surface of the work, it will be necessary to resort to some means of filling in or repairing these. This is best accomplished by what is known as the sweating process. Small perforations may be filled in with solder only, by first thoroughly cleaning the surface by scraping or filing; flux same, then a piece of solder somewhat larger than the perforation should be placed in position covering same, and with an oxidizing flame from the blowpipe, apply to the parts around the solder, heat until the solder settles down, then apply the flame direct until it becomes firmly attached without complete fusion.

When the perforations or holes are too large to bridge over with solder, a piece of pure gold plate (backing) of suitable dimensions is

fitted and burnished into the opening, the surrounding surfaces cleaned and fluxed. The solder (well fluxed) is placed in position covering same, and with the same procedure as directed above, complete the operation.

Fracturing Porcelain. The difficulties most frequently experienced in the checking or fracturing of porcelain is in nearly all cases due to the most trifling mistakes in so far as soldering is concerned.

A facing is made of two distinct substances, the porcelain and the platinum pin, each of which possesses physical properties which differ when subjected to heat, the porcelain absorbing heat very slowly, while the platinum absorbs it rapidly. Thus the heat must be applied gradually and uniformly in order that the expansion which takes place in each may occur evenly.

When fractures occur across the surface of facings mesio-distally, this is invariably caused by the too sudden elevation of temperature; as the oxidizing flame of the blowpipe being directed upon the facing before the solder has started to flow, thus causing a rapid expansion of the platinum pins, and the expansion of the porcelain is not sufficiently quick enough to accommodate that of the pins, causing the facing to crack across the surface.

Longitudinal fractures on the mesial or distal edges, or the scaling off of the porcelain face, may be from impingement caused by the shrinkage of the solder and by too close adaptation of the facings or parts to each other, thus not allowing for the accommodation of this shrinkage. Scaling off of the porcelain face may also be caused by carelessly bending the pins (to retain the backing) in such a manner as to produce a constant strain on the porcelain surrounding their attachment. Always file the pins about half-way through on the opposite side to the direction you wish to bend them.

Small checks in the porcelain along the incisal edge may be from overhanging edges of the backings, tips, cusps or an excessive amount of flux used. The contaction of these impinges upon the edges of the facing, causing them to check. The backing should be filed flush with the edges and the cusps or tips be so adjusted to form a butted joint.

Fractured facings are also caused by faulty adaptation of the backing to the facing, or the perforations in the backing being much too large for the reception of the pins, thus permitting the solder to run in between backing and facing, the contraction of which may fracture the porcelain. The backing surrounding the pins should be burnished closely to same and adapted to the facing with some form of swager or press. It is also claimed that many of the facings are checked during the process of manufacturing them. These we are not responsible for.

Burning the Color Out of Porcelain Facings. Destroying the coloring matter in facings is very rare in most of the porcelains that are on the market to-day, but in some makes of teeth it is very easy to destroy it. It may be caused by a long continued heating at a high temperature, or an excessive amount of Portland cement being used in the investing material.

Unsoldering. It is frequently desirable to observe some precautions to avoid the unsoldering of parts previously united, as the seam

on a band or cusp and band. This is easily prevented by coating such surfaces with prepared anti-flux or solution of whiting or plumbago in alcohol or water. As a preliminary precaution, such joints or seams should be soldered with a higher karat solder.

Shrinkage. It is necessary to use the utmost precautions toward preventing the possible change in the relation of the parts, thus interfering with the fit and adaptation of the work. The shrinkage of gold solder increases in proportion to the quantity of baser alloys incorporated, thus the lower the karat or grade, the more shrinkage. In extensive work it may be further prevented by first soldering the parts separately, then in the final assemblage of these parts very little solder is used to secure union and strength. Very large bridges should be divided and soldered in sections and then subsequently uniting the sections. In the assemblage of heavy posterior bridges, where a great bulk of solder is used, it is always desirable to carry as small a quantity of solder in the melted state at one time to the deep portions of the work, then filling in with copper, brass, German silver, scrap gold, platinum wire, gold wire, or gold or gold-filled lingual bar wire, then thoroughly cover over with the gold solder. The value of the use of these in this manner is therefore apparent in order to minimize the shrinkage.

Shifting of Parts. The change in the relation of the parts caused other than by shrinkage or carelessness in investing is rare. The few minutes that might be expended in verifying the relation of the parts may save you hours of work. If the investment cracks when heated, the parts may be held together with measurement wire, if one is sure of the correct relation, or the work is allowed to cool, sticky wax is flown into the bridge parts, break off the old investment, verify the relation of parts by returning to the original model, and then reinvest the bridge. The cusps of a posterior bridge may, during the process of soldering, draw from their correct position, which is caused by the shrinkage of the solder. This may be overcome by placing an L-shaped strip of gold (about 3 mm. wide and 10 mm. long) hooking the small or top end of the L around on to the lingual surface of the cusps and the other end extending into the investing material.

Small Holes. The presence of small holes or perforations on the surface of the metal is not an unusual occurrence. This may be caused by the presence of baser metals (lead, tin, zinc, etc.), which may become attached to the gold by contact with the dies in swaging, from the bench or a file containing same. This can be avoided by treating the pieces in an acid bath (by heating the acid, equal parts sulphuric and water) immediately preceding the heating of the metal.

Perforations or borax holes is common on solder surfaces, which is largely caused by the borax being retained between the layers of solder and incomplete fusing of same. To avoid, use a minimum amount of borax, the liquid rather than the dry; also during the process of soldering, thoroughly melt or fuse each layer of solder before adding more, and the final layer should be thoroughly fused so as to produce a smooth, unpitted surface. Low karat solders pit more easily than the higher, due to the presence of a greater amount of zinc.

Lack of Contour. The proper contour is rather hard to determine, but with a little experience in soldering, it becomes quite simple

to produce the desired effect. When soldering, it is always desirable to observe the laws of gravity, for while it is true that solder will follow the heat, its flow may be so controlled in small cases; but when used in large quantities, especially in large cases where the curvature is great, its weight will naturally cause it, when fused, to seek the lowest point. Thus the position of the work should be changed as the soldering progresses in order to retain the solder mass in the desired location when in the fluid state. The use of reinforcing wire (as suggested under heading "Shrinkage") will also be found advantageous. A piece of plate gold may be so shaped and fitted into the bridge to produce the desired contour and inserted during the process of soldering.

ROYAL DENTAL SOCIETY MEETING.

The first meeting for the season of the Royal Dental Society was held on Wednesday evening, November 17th, in the Assembly Hall. A large number of men were present, including Dean Webster, Dr. W. E. Willmot and Dr. Campbell. A short session of the Parliament, in which some important business was discussed, preceded.

After Mr. Clarke, the President of Parliament, had called the meeting to order, he expressed his gratification at the large turn-out of the students. The following business was transacted. Motion carried that the Canadian Red Cross Sock Fund be given financial aid to the extent of \$50.00. Upon motion, a committee was appointed to interview the Faculty in regard to having the Christmas holidays extend from Friday, December 17th, to Tuesday, January 4th, in order that students might spend the Sunday preceding Christmas at their homes. The meeting was then given over to the Dental Society, with Mr. H. James, the President, in the chair.

Mr. James introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. George Porter. He spoke on "Tuberculosis and its Relationship to Dentistry." Dr. Porter began by stating that Tuberculosis had really very little to do with the Pathology of Dentistry. When treating a patient, the dentist has nothing to fear from infection being present in the gums. The bacilli are lodged in the throat, therefore he must be careful that the patient does not cough in his face. He must also be careful to protect the other patients by carefully sterilizing his hands, instruments, etc., and seeing that the operating room is properly ventilated.

Dr. Porter then dealt in a technical way with the prevention of the disease. There are three ways in which the bacilli are taken into the system: (1) with infected foods; (2) with dust; (3) by a careless patient who expectorates. Of the foods, meat and milk are those which may be infected; this danger may be overcome, however, by proper cooking and pasteurization.

Dr. Porter went on to say that in the prevention of Tuberculosis some essentials were necessary. One of the first is good food; three meals a day of mixed diet is not too much. Exercise also plays an important part. In this connection, he advised the playing of games in preference to gymnasium exercises. He disparaged the exercise of "burning the midnight oil," and suggested that sufficient rest is

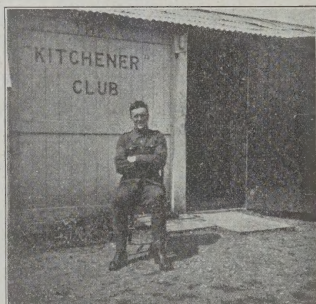
a great factor in the prevention of the Great White Plague. The greatest essential is FRESH AIR.

In summing up his lecture, Dr. Porter stated that consumption was not hereditary, but that children became infected from their parents. If checked in the early stages, the chances for cure were 75 per cent. In the middle stages, only 50 per cent, while in the advanced stages, only 1 per cent. or practically nil.

During the evening Mr. Bert Harvey rendered some of his comic songs. The balance of the musical programme was given by the Dental Orchestra, which surprised everyone present by its high efficiency so early in the season. God Save the King having been heartily sung, the meeting dispersed, everyone feeling that something had been learned to aid in the fight against the "Great White Plague."

INTERESTING EXTRACTS OF LETTER RECEIVED BY Mc- MILLAN, '16, FROM C. F. McCARTNEY, ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

. . . . This is Sunday afternoon, but it does not make any difference to us, as we work seven days a week. We just had our clinic nicely set up in an old brewery building and things were breaking nicely for us, when we received word to pack up, as the brigade had to take up a new front. We had everything packed in an hour and waiting for the transport. We slept on the floor beside the kit all night, and next morning at seven we set sail for our quarters. . . . We tramped and tramped and then some, finally landed in another of their half blown to pieces Belgian villiages, and had our sign out ready for business within an hour after arrival. We are quartered just three-quarters of a mile from the German trenches. Believe me, it is just a little bit too warm to be healthy. The old house is shaking and the windows rattling all day long, with the concussion from the big guns. . . In the field just beside the shack is a big naval gun, throwing a shell weighing 120 lbs. . . Had an exciting time the other night. Took a trip up to the trenches with the ration wagons. Reached the trenches without any excitement, but as were leaving, the Germans sighted us and opened rifle fire, and finally turned a machine gun on us. Believe me, we certainly established a world's record for half a mile. You should have seen those transport horses gallop away. It was just like a picture you would see in a war illustrated paper. We lost one horse shot through the head. . . I slept in the first bed I have been in since I left Ottawa. Turned in at 8.30 and never woke up until 8.30 next morning; my, but it was great. Well, it is supper time now and my turn to make the tea. . . .



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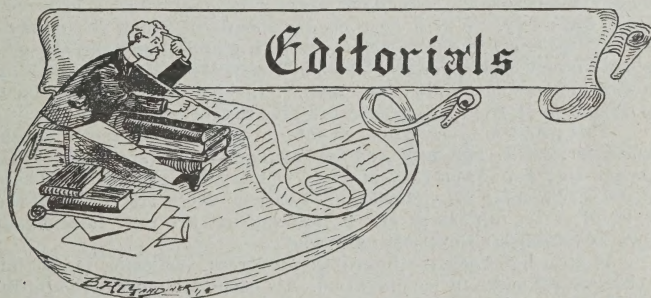
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No. 3



IS THE CURRICULUM COMPLETE?

The Dental College authorities have no doubt mapped out a very beneficial and efficient curriculum, but has it not overlooked the main "bud" which might be the flower in making dentistry complete and place the profession upon a higher standard in the minds of the laity as well as the trained scientist.

When the subject of anaesthetics is taught upon the curriculum, the theory is all the student is required to know. His practical knowledge is very meagre, while his license allows him to dabble with the lives of individuals as an inexperienced anaesthetist.

Was not the discoverer of surgical anaesthesia a dentist? Horace Wells, a dentist was the discoverer of anaesthesia. Several years later "Morton," another dentist, discovered the anaesthetic properties of ether. It does seem incredible that the dental profession should have become so lax as to let the question of anaesthetics slip out of their hands into the hands of surgeons. Had the profession steadily adopted its use to dental operations in the past, the laity would not have developed the false impressions of severe pain accompanying all dental operations and dental work would in many cases not be postponed until the arrival of a crisis.

Some writer has asked the question where would our surgeon be, were it not for our anaesthetics. He says our hospitals would be turned to asylums.

The curriculum has provided for practical knowledge of all operative, prosthetic and orthodontic procedures, but has as yet not required a practical knowledge of the student to familiarize himself with the different stages and phases of general anaesthetics. Theory seems insufficient grounding for anyone wishing to attempt the administration of general anaesthetics, and at the same time assume full responsibility for all cases in practice. With our hospitals so ready of access, and our extraction clinics at the school, the extra requirements could be obtained with very little additional expense and with much benefit to the student.

EUROPE, THE CHEQUER-BOARD.

The fate of Europe to-day is being settled by her soldiers in the field. To-morrow her council-chambers will be settling her fate even more decisively. Will it be a chequer-board in which the dynasts and aristocrats will decide her peace with plunder, and thereby add glory to their crowns, or will "human society" have a say in making a common cement called nationality, the wishes of her common people, to hold Europe together and give it everlasting peace?

This problem is being looked into no doubt by all the Royalists and Clericalists, and new and extravagant hopes are held by all people who hate militarism in every country but their own. These people are looking for victories. They are no doubt talking about the evils of secret diplomacy and militarism, but are they thinking of how to establish an everlasting peace?

It is to be hoped the international forces, economic, industrial, religious, all make for co-operation. Its economic powers should include the imposition of a boycott on any country whose actions are a menace to peace.

What do you believe the crowned monarchs of Europe will do to unnerve the Kaiser. Since he is so widely related, belief is such that the banishment to a world-power such as St. Elba is impossible.

Let justice be done and full atonement made, so far as possible, but let there be no violation of the principle of Nationalism to leave a legacy of revenge that will poison the future.

Dr. Seccombe (lecturing on dental economies to Seniors)—
 "Work hard, gentlemen, and deny yourselves while you are young, so that when you are old you may have things you cannot enjoy."—
 (Apologies to Dr. S.)

Inquisitive Friend—"What is your greatest wish, doctor, now that you have successfully passed for your degree?"

Young Grad. of Onety-Six (strong for ethics)—"To put 'Dr.' before my own name and 'Dr.' after the names of other people."

Personals

Among those who visited at the College lately were Dr. A. N. Hill, of Elmira; Dr. H. V. Wright, of Trenton, and Dr. J. Priestman, '15. "Joe" is at present practising in the city and often drops in to see us.

Mr. E. R. Bier is to be congratulated upon the splendid directories which he has again placed in the students' hands, free of charge. An improvement has been made on last year's issue in the addition of the students' home address, thus each man can be kept in touch with during the summer.

We are all gratified to see that the men who were counted as casualties in the Battalion's fierce battle are alive and well again.

Miss Boyd, a member of the office staff since the opening of the fall term, has already made many friends amongst both student and faculty on account of her kindly manner and genial disposition.

After an attack of tonsilitis, Mr. E. R. Bier is again able to be in the infirmary.

After a couple of weeks illness, L. S. Smith is still not able to be in the infirmary. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Dr. A. D. Mason, who is an exceedingly conscientious and helpful demonstrator, has nobly come to the aid of the Juniors during their work in inlay preparation by his timely invention of a centrifugal casting machine, three of which have been installed in the Laboratory.

Mr. Wicks has been absent from class for a couple of weeks on account of sickness. We trust he may soon resume his work, Dr. A. E. Webster having especially inquired regarding him.

Congratulations are in order to Mr. G. A. Lee. He has received his promotion to a Lance-Corporal in "L" Company.

Mr. Melvyn Gordon Robb was confined to his room for a few days with a stiff knee during the early part of the month. He received an injury to it during the McMaster-Varsity soccer game.

Obituary

THE LATE DR. C. R. MINNS.

Dr. Clarence Ross Minns, age 23, died very suddenly on Monday, December 6, in his offices at the corner of College and Bathurst Streets. Dr. Minns passed at the head of his class during his four years at College, and graduated with 1T3 at the age of 21. Since that time he has been a demonstrator in the Junior Laboratory and also in the Infirmary, and proved to be very conscientious about his work at all times.

He was respected by everyone at the College and was popular with the students. His early death has caused a loss of a most promising young dentist. The funeral took place from the home of his parents, 59 Major Street, on Wednesday, December 8th, at 2.30 p.m. The College was closed on Wednesday afternoon. Sincerest sympathy is extended to the bereaved parents.

DR. W. T. STUART, DECEASED.

The former students and friends of Dr. W. T. Stuart, Professor of Anatomy and Chemistry, Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, will be painfully grieved to learn of his sudden death on Saturday, 13th November, 1915, at his summer home, Oakville. The late Professor Stuart was associated with the late Dean Willmott in the organization of the School of Dentistry in Toronto forty years ago, and remained a member of the Faculty of the R. C. D. S. till the time of his death. Dr. Stuart will be lovingly remembered by the graduates of the R. C. D. S. for his kindly and genial disposition, and his great interest in all the student and College activities.

SECOND FIELD DAY.

Although delayed for two consecutive Saturdays by rain, the Battalion Field Day was held on Saturday, December 4th, at Cedarvale, this being the second Field Day in which "L" Company and No. 1 platoon of "H" Company have participated. A more ideal day could not have been wished for. It was almost too cold when standing for any length of time, but just right for marching.

Promptly at 10.30 the three platoons, comprising in all 113 men, formed up in the quadrangle with greatcoats rolled and carried on their right shoulder. Under command of Lieut. J. G. Pilkey, they moved off to the regimental armouries where rifles were drawn. After moving on to the campus, No. 3 platoon broke off and was joined by the other platoon of "H" Company. The two platoons of "L" Company were under the command of Sergeant MacGuire and Color-Sergeant Campbell.

After moving onto the Companies' markers, the whole Battalion was called to attention and the march out began at 11.30. The band proved a great assistance and played often during the march, thus keeping the men in step. Proceeding through Queen's Park, along

Bloor, Bedford Road, Davenport and Bathurst Streets, a short halt was called on the Bathurst Hill. The march being resumed, the column through the stone archway to the open field just below the old Belt Line. The Battalion was then divided into two halves, the first half being formed upon the north side of the commissariat wagon and the second half on the south side, in which were both "H" and "L" Companies.

After the usual lunch of bread and butter, beans, apples and coffee were served, several large bonfires were lighted, around which the men gathered.

The afternoon's manoeuvres began about 2 o'clock. The first half of the Battalion acted as firing line, while the second half was the support. As the firing line advanced, the men first came under artillery fire and were then thrown out in lines of platoons in file, and upon coming up into effective rifle fire, were extended out to form the firing line. Afterwards the line moved forward in sectional rushes. The supports were meanwhile advanced in columns of platoons and were extended when coming into effective rifle fire. After reinforcing the firing line, the charge was made and the imaginary enemy utterly routed. The rally was sounded and the men again formed up and marched back for more eats.

The men marched back to the campus, and after returning the rifles to the armouries, were dismissed about 5.30. That the afternoon's work had been enjoyed was evidenced by the cheerful disposition of the men on the march home; that it had promoted a military feeling, was clearly shown by the number of men talking of joining a company or platoon if such were formed from Dentistry. The two main criticisms of the day's work was the fact that the men did not keep their heads down when under fire, and that section commanders did not exercise sufficient control over their men.

PRESENTATION TO R. B. MACGUIRE.

Class '18 has lost a popular member in the person of R. B. MacGuire, whose application is amongst those from the C. O. T. C. who will train for commissions in the British Imperial Army.

Coming from Orangeville, MacGuire was a member of the Freshman class of '18. He made many friends and took an active interest in the class. He was a member of the C. O. T. C. and at the end of last year was given the rank of Lance-Corporal. At the first of this year he was promoted to the rank of Corporal and almost immediately became a sergeant.

On Tuesday, 7th, the class assembled to show their respect for him. Mr. H. W. Reid, the president of the class, addressed Mr. MacGuire, expressing to him the good wishes of the class. He referred to his unassuming manner, cheerful disposition and kindly spirit. Mr. Reid then went on to tell of his work in the C. O. T. C., and expressed his firm belief that when overseas, he will demand the same respect from those associated with him as he has in the C. O. T. C. After extending him the good wishes of the class, Mr. Reid presented him, on behalf of the class, with a military wrist watch.

In a brief reply, Mr. MacGuire expressed his thanks to the class for their kind remembrance.

E. R. DIXON RECEIVES COMMISSION.

The Junior Class has lost one of its best members by the departure of Mr. Elliott R. Dixon, now Lieut. Dixon, to join the 71st Battalion mobilizing at Woodstock.

Lieut. Dixon has taken considerable interest in military affairs since the beginning of the war. A member of the C. O. T. C., he last year received his promotion to Corporal and took command of a section of "L" Company. During the past summer he received his commission in the 32nd Regiment and completed his qualifications at the Provisional Infantry Training School at London.

In the interval he resumed his study at the R. C. D. S. and proved a material advantage to the C. O. T. C. as commander of No. 3 Platoon.

Previous to his departure for Woodstock, where he joins his battalion, the Junior Class presented him with a wrist watch as a token of their esteem and as a remembrance of the hours spent together. In making the presentation, Mr. Scott spoke of the genial and modest manner of "Ack," and wished him God-speed in his mission. We are sure the other classes of the College combine with Class '17 in expressing their sorrow at Ack's departure, but admire him for his action.

DENTAL INFORMAL DANCE.

The R.C.D.S. Assembly Hall was again the scene of an informal dance, held by the At-Home Committee of the College.

The large and spacious floor was almost too crowded for the pleasure of the guests, but it was in excellent condition. The usual decorations of pennants, festooning and flags of the allied nations displayed a University and artistic altruism.

Dr. H. K. and Mrs. Box, representing the Faculty, acted as chaperons. Those present were Mrs. H. K. Box, Miss G. Peacock, Moore, W. Chisholm, Harrington, Durkee, A. McConnell, V. D'Es-terre, M. Trace, Tutton, Curran, Carjia, Lefler, Bowering, Brittain, Alexander, Gibson, Jean Watson, E. Davis, S. Davis, Evelyn Mann, G. E. Jamieson, Vera Urquhart, Lymburner, E. Hall, Livingston, Kay Craig, V. Taylor, Tyrrell, Hollingshead, Murphy, Burke, Hogan Peaker, Amos, Barton, Potter, Goode, M. Doyle, Peppiatt, Schwick, Rutherford, Ryan, Fritz, M. Tom, Chambers, Lena Hall. The gentlemen present were Dr. H. K. Box, Dr. W. MacDonald, Roy Mills, Bruce Eard, E. Roy Bier, E. F. Jamieson, F. Bell, E. H. Clarke, J. J. Weir, D. M. Boyd, H. Aljoe, J. L. Smith, R. M. Box, R. J. Godfrey, W. W. Weir, H. Herrington, H. J. Murphy, H. C. Roos, S. Hughes, R. J. Stone, Dr. McIntyre, H. Smith, G. R. Murray, C. McLachlan, Goodhand, Stone, C. A. Lee, A. B. Babcock, L. Sraples, H. D. Leuty, E. C. Coursier, J. White, S. H. Johnston, F. M. Williamson, T. S. Jarman, J. M. McLeod, Hammer, J. Ryan, R. C. Wood, M. J. Mulverhill, H. Marranda, J. J. Phillips, Hays, Gilbert, Jones, Hagey, Bechely, Squire, M. Brittain.

Athletic World



VICS. vs. DENTS.

The draw between Knox, Victoria and Dents was made in Knox College, resulting in Knox getting the bye. Vics and Dents therefore had to play off, and it suited them both, as it gave them a game to keep in shape with.

The game was played in a north-west blizzard, which greatly hampered good work and especially combination, which Dents had developed down to a science.

Dents won the toss and elected to kick with the wind. The first half was all Dents and the play was continuously in Vics' half of the field. Dents' forwards combined nicely and kept Vics' goalkeeper busy, although the wind hampered accurate shooting. However, Thompson made a pretty pass to Robb near Vics' goal and Robb gave the ball the correct acceleration and direction and the score read Dents, 1; Vics, 0. All the Dents this half were playing a beautiful game, with Robb playing the best.

In the second half the play travelled from end to end and Reid in goal was called upon to make some hard stops, but he was always equal to the occasion. Dents' halves played a great defence game and Vics were unable to score, even though they had the wind. The game ended with Dents the winners, 1—0. This game took nearly everything out of all the players and they all seemed glad when the whistle blew.

Goal, Reid; halves, Phillips (c.), Kaufman, Harper; forwards, McCann, Ross, Robb, Lippert, Thompson; spare, Crowley.

DENTS, 10; VICS, 0.

Playing up to their fine form, and displaying better condition than they had previously demonstrated, Dents whitewashed the good Victoria team 10—0. To the most enthusiastic Dent supporters, it

was surely a huge but pleasant surprise. Vics had undoubtedly expected an easy win, and this possibly was one reason for their downfall. But the primary cause for the application of the kalsomine brush to the speed Methodists was the great reversal in form that Dents showed. Dents' line held well on all occasions and bucked repeatedly for yards, while their backs caught and ran faultlessly. They worked the interference game well, but lacked a real good kicker.

The game started late as usual and although Dents were lighter in every department, they bucked Vics all over the field and held Vics well out of the danger zone at all times. Dents, however, failed to score and the first quarter ended scoreless.

Dents had possession thirty yards out on the resumption of play and Stewart kicked a long one to the dead line for the first point. Twenty-five yards out they again gained possession and Stewart kicked a pretty field goal on the last down. Both teams lost an opportunity to score by losing the ball through interference. Sweatman, for Vics, was bucking for yards repeatedly when the whistle sounded for half time.

Vics kicked off and Stewart ran it back well. McKee and Stewart both went after a long Vic punt and naturally it was fumbled, but Stewart luckily recovered. Murray then pulled a very neat play. On the last down with every one expecting a kick, he saw a hole, and taking the advantage, fooled the whole Vic team and ran twenty-five yards before being downed. C. Stewart on an end run then made the longest gain of the game and was pulled down with only one man to pass. Dents on a trick play then sent J. Stewart through a hole large enough to pull a waggon through after him for the only try of the day, which he himself converted, and the quarter ended: Dents, 10; Vics, 0.

Vics threatened several times during the last quarter, but Dents' line held admirably and smothered all Vics' plays. On an attempted onside kick, Vics lost the ball about eight yards out from Dents' line and with it, lost all chance of scoring. The game finished in darkness. The line-up:—

Dents—Flying wing, Clarke; half-backs, McKee, Stewart, Murray; quarter, Freestone; scrimmage, Myles, Kelley, Norton; inside wings, Brick, Beechley; middle wings, James, Smith; outside wings, C. Stewart, Staples. O'Leary, as umpire, gave entire satisfaction.

Stewarts secured all the points. Their playing was the feature of the game.

Murray's run was a clever piece of work, evading numerous tackles.

Freestone fitted in well at quarter.

McKee played up to his usual form, displaying good judgment in handling the signals.

Norton got out of a sick bed to play and played a whale of a game.

Kelley held and tackled well.

Myles, for a new man, played faultlessly.

As usual, Brick did some good line plunging.

Beechley hit the line hard and often for repeated gains.

James and Smith at middle wing can't be improved on, although they weren't given the ball enough to show their ability at breaking through.

C. Stewart at outside wing was a star. When he tackles, they sure land hard, and his run in the third quarter was undoubtedly the best of the game.

Staples follows up well and is a sure tackle.



Murray, '18, was discussing his men on the rugby team the other day and said to the girl: "You know young Stewart, Annie? Well, he's going to be our best man before long."

"Oh, Gordon," she cried, "what a nice way to propose to me."

Sweet Old Lady: "Do the Germans ever leave anything valuable behind them in the trenches?"

Scotch Private: "Never a drop, mum!"

In connection with the cut of the Jennings Cup Hockey Champions for 1914-15, which appears in this issue of the Hya Yaka, it might not be amiss to here draw the attention of the students of the R. C. D. S. to the exceptional record of the splendid hockey team which represented the college in last year's competition. Possibly never before in the history of the Dental College has any seven been placed on the ice which has come through with such a clean sheet of victories as did this team. They went through the entire season without a defeat, winning eight games and tying two. The score sheet shows that while their opponents scored sixteen goals, Dents bulged the nets fifty-one times. This, fellows, is surely an enviable record for any team, and we may here state that we are not writing this as a boast, but merely as a stimulus for the students this year who are hockey players to stay by their Alma Mater, and not drift away to outside teams, but display the same true college spirit that many other good athletes are doing in this and other faculties, and when the whistle blows for the first game, the line-up will present seven men whose names will become household words among the hockey fans of Ontario through the remarkable record which they are sure to achieve if they remain loyal to the garnet and light blue.

BASKETBALL.

Basketball practice has begun, and although the material is scarce, with more time and a few more work-outs a fairly good team is assured. Surely, however, there is more good material in a college the size of ours. If the men would let the representative of their year know who they are, a better team could no doubt be formed. The following men have been practising faithfully: Freestone, Chegwin, D. Young, Turner, Lipsey, Graham, Poag, MacLaurin, McGowan, Holmes and Steele.

Freestone (on sentry duty at night): "Who goes there?"

Army Chaplain: "Chaplain."

Freestone: "Pass, Charlie."

Jarman, '18: "What do you call a real, typical modern girl?"

Miss Kortzman, '18: "One who prefers an heir in the castle to a castle in the air."

Sam McLeod (arriving at Union Depot, Toronto, approached by two gentlemen in uniform): "King Edward?" "Prince George?"

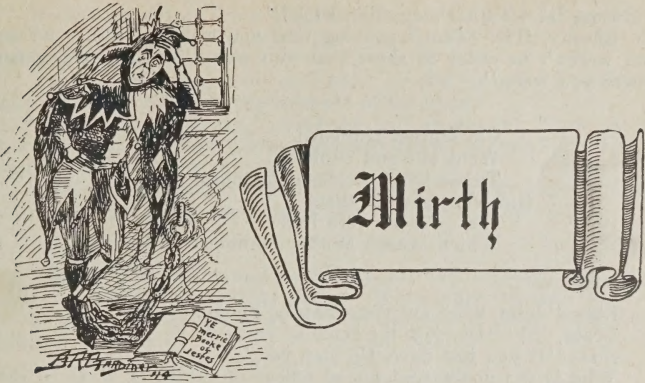
"No—Sam McLeod, Brandon."

Livett, '16—"I say, Godfrey, here comes an officer. What are we supposed to do?"

Godfrey, '18—"Let's cut him dead."

MacKay, '18—"I've been packing my case all morning."

Friend from Arts—"I did not know you were going away! Where are you going?"



HER TWO COMPLAINTS.

Edward, the colored butler of a lady in Washington, had recommended his mother for the position of cook, but when the applicant came the lady noticed that she was not very strong looking.

"Do you suppose you will be able to do the work, Auntie? You don't look very healthy."

"Yes, ma'am, I is able; I ain't niver been always sickly in my life—ain't niver had nuthin' but smallpox an' Edward."

Garvin, '16, up in Police Court the other day on a charge of driving his Ford down Yonge Street at an uncertain speed on the previous night—"But, your honor, what is the charge against me?"

Judge—"Rushing the can after eight o'clock."

H. L. Smith, '16—"We understand Ted's car was on Noah's ark.

Seigel—Why, how's that?

Smith—Well, the Ford was the only car allowed on the ark.

Seigel—How's that?

Smith—Well, the Lord said to Noah, Take upon the ark, all things that creep upon the earth.

Miss Durkee—" 'Goodie' told me last night that I looked sweet enough to kiss."

Miss Harrison—"And what did you say?"

Miss Durkee—"I told him that was the way I intended to look."

Babcock, '18—Have you more than one watch, Dr. Campbell?

Dr. Campbell—Oh, yes; dentists are pretty well watched.

Box, '17—"What's an alibi, Dick?"

Sheehy, '17—"That's proving that you were at lecture where you weren't in order to show that you weren't at a poker game where you were."

Old Mother Hubbard
Went out and rubbered
To see what the fashions might be.
But when she got there
The_____ were bare,
Which caused Mother Hubbard to flee.

She—"John, what are you thinking about?"

Craig, '16—"Oh, just the same as you are."

She—"If you just dare, I'll slap you."

Who is the non-commissioned officer of the C. O. T. C. in the Senior Year who carries a powder puff in his uniform?

Will some one please tell us what happened to Crozier, '17, that he left off his red tie for the first time since he registered as a Freshman?

Wood, '17—Say, fellows, have you ever tasted frogs legs?

French, '17—Yes. What about them?

Wood, '17—Could you smell the hops after you had eaten them?

All the Freshmen, to escape tapping, are making vulcanite rings and watch fobs.

All eyes are on the All-ies.

And most of the stuff the papers are publishing is Al-lies.

Lewis, '19 (to restaurant waiter)—What have you got for dinner?

Waiter — Roast beef, fried chicken, stewed lamb, hash, baked and fried potatoes, jam, pudding, milk and coffee.

Lewis, '19—Give me the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighteenth and nineteenth syllables.

Russians and Germans are now fighting at Nowemiasto, Bialobzogi and Ilzhanka. Read it out loud.

Sloan, '19—I see large numbers of goats have been imported into France.

Leury, '19—It must be the intention to kid the Germans.

He was an ardent lover, an Irish lover, and a practically penniless lover. It was St. Patrick's Day; in his hand he bore a pot of real Irish shamrock.

"They were raised in the ould sod," he said, as he presented the pot to Biddy; "raised in the ould sod of Oireland."

"Shure now, O'Leary," cried the lady in delight, "how raley swate of ye it is! How perfect and how fresh! Shure I do belave there's a little dew on thim yet!"

O'Leary, '19, flushed slightly. "Begorra, I know there is," he confessed, "but praise the Lord, it'll be paid to-morrow."

"Billie" Lymburner and Sid Hughes are making rather frequent visits to a certain manicuring parlor. We wonder whether it's the young lady with the far-away look in her eyes or their nails that bring them there.

Sloan, '19. (admiringly)—"You certainly have a trim little waist."

Fair One—"You're right. There's no getting around that."

Optimistic Senior—The world is so full of a number of ladies. I'm sure we should all be as happy as Hades.

Lymburner, '16—"What do you mean I ought to take the horns off my 'Ford'?"

Sid Hughes, '16—"It looks like the devil as it is."

Rob, '17—"Read the second question!"

Demonstrator—"Please."

Porter went to close a window,
Porter's fingers got a jam,
Which made Porter very angry,
And he softly muttered "Darn."

McLaurin, '15 (to Taylor at orchestra practice)—"Would you rather have the bass part of this march to play from?"

Taylor, '16—"No, thanks, this part is base enough."

Pilkey, '16—"Look at that Company's dressing."

Leuty, '18—"Who's dressing?"

As a pleasant-faced woman passed the corner, Jones, '18 touched his hat to her and remarked feelingly to "Red" Thompson:

"Ah, my boy, I owe a great deal to that woman."

Thompson, '18—"Your mother?"

Jones, '18—"No, my landlady."

Clark, '17 (to Hoffman): "I hear you had an accident the other day. Was it serious?"

Hoffman, '17: "Yes, I was knocked speechless and my wheel was knocked spokeless."

Isn't it funny when "Red" Thompson gets angry he turns white, and when White gets angry he turns "Red"?

Dr. Clarkson, in one of his lectures in Physiology to the Sophs., was explaining how the beats of the heart sounded something like the two words, "lub-dup." Upon hearing this, Babcock turned to Miss Milne and asked: "Say, Miss Milne, were you ever lubed up?"

Lebbetter, '18: "Did you see the piece in the paper about the flower of the French army being now in action?"

Berry, '18: "What is that, the fleur de Lis?"

Regnier, '18: "No, the Five Roses flour."

It might not be out of place to remind some of the Freshmen that they came down here to learn a profession, namely, Dentistry, not a trade—blacksmithing, for example. Sweaters are all right, fellows, but are not becoming as a daily attire for a professional man, or professional man in the making. Here's hoping Santa Claus is kind and deals out a bountiful supply of collars and ties.

Dreury at Cedarvale to Freshman: "Why not correct the slope of that rifle?"

Freshie: "Chase yourself. I handled a rifle before you were born."

Dreury: "I thought so. You have the correct position for a milk punch."

Demonstrator: "What muscles move the upper jaw, Mr. Thompson?"

M. A. Thompson, '18: "Buccinator, part of masseter, and—and—well, that's all I know."

Demonstrator: "Look those up for to-morrow." (He's looking yet.)

Freestone, '18: "What is she doing at her dressing-table?"

Alkali, '18: "Making up for lost time."

Poag, '18: "Are you the girl who sells kisses for the poor refugees?"

She: "I am. But I am sold out."

.. First Tommy (waiting to pick off a German patrol) to his pal: "They'd ought to been 'ere afore now, Bill—I do 'ope as nothink's 'appened to them!"

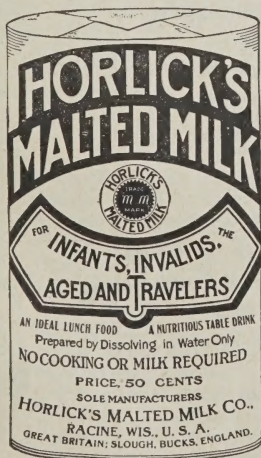
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Dental Laboratory, 2 College St.

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Temple, Pattison Co. Ltd., 243 College St.

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Framing (Picture)—Geddes, J. W., 425 Spadina Ave.

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Bay Tree Haberdashery, 116 Bay St.

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Hotels—

Waverley Hotel, Spadina Avenue and College St.

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Matriculation—Dominion Business College, 359 College St.

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When Patronizing Advertisers Mention "Hya Yaka"

Sergeant (incharge of firing party at camp last May): "You've got a bull this time."

Elliott, '18: "Splendid!"

Sergeant: "It's in that field on the right of the target."

Miss Kortzman—"Why are you wearing eight hat pins, Miss Milne?"

Miss Milne—"I have been elected an honorary member of the National Board of Defence."

Plunkett, '16 (admiring a large tree)—"Ah, my dear! what would this oak say if it could talk?"

Precise Young Lady—"It would say, 'I am an elm.'"

Professor (lecturing on electricity)—"What is the unit of power?"

Beebe, '19 (who has not been paying attention)—"Er—what, sir?"

Professor—"Correct—watts."

The Sophomore Class business sign—"Cole and Wood for sale here."

DOES IT PAY TO ADVERTISE?

Every day the dental trading salesman across the road seems to draw good crowds between lectures and at noon hours. Whether the attraction is the little packet at the far end of the counter or his own congenial way, we are not quite certain.

Nevertheless, though we have already formed a pretty fair idea as to what it is, we give him credit for being quite attractive in his personality.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Fred Garvin vs. Judge Winchester.

Judge: What is this man charged with?

Attorney: Speeding, your worship.

Judge Winchester: Guilty or not guilty?

Garvin (in whispering breath and bated humbleness) said:
Guil—guilty, your worship.

All right. \$2 and costs.

Garvin: What are the costs?

Judge: Four dollars.

Next victim, Harvey G. Bean.

Judge: What is this dental student charged with?

Attorney: Recklessness, and having his tail light out.

Judge: Guilty or not guilty?

Bean (with bashful tremor of verbosity): Well, if you call driving over 15 miles an hour reckless—why, I'm guilty.

Judge: Five dollars and costs.

P.S.—Watch for Police News in next month's issue.



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The HYA YAKA

Vol. XIV,

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1916

No. 4

Technique of Efficient Application of Fixed Appliances in Correction of Malocclusion

By Dr. J. Lowe Young, New York City.

Fixed appliances of different varieties have been in use a great many years for the correction of malocclusion, but previous to the systematizing and standardizing of these appliances into a few simple, practical and efficient forms by Dr. Edward H. Angle, their application was very complex, impractical and inefficient.

The forms which he advocated for the correction of malocclusion comprised chiefly the expansion arch and molar clamp bands and the leading orthodontists of to-day are using these simple forms for treatment of the simplest, as well as the most complex, cases of malocclusion.

Certain principles of fixation of appliances are involved in their use; first, the inherent power of the appliance to hold to the teeth so that the patient cannot remove it, such as the clamp band, and second, the use of phosphate cements to increase this holding power, as well as to prevent the deterioration of tooth surfaces under the band, which otherwise would be possible.

With these general ideas of fixed appliances in mind, a description of these simple appliances, previous to the description of their efficient application for tooth movement, will not be inappropos.

Clamp Bands.

First in importance relative to the fixation principle is the clamp band, which by reason of the principle of the screw and nut, is mechanically most effective in being a "fixed" band, adding this power to that of the cement in holding to the tooth.

Clamp bands are furnished by the supply houses under the following designations: D, X, No. 1 and No. 2. The D band is used on the molars, and has a tube soldered to the buccal side to receive the end of the expansion arch. X bands are used on bicuspids and also have a buccal tube. The No. 1 band is the same as the X band without the buccal tube, and the No. 2 band is the same as the D band without the buccal tube. The D bands are made in three sizes: small, medium and large. In the proper adjustment of these clamp bands, and in their correct adaptation to secure greatest efficiency, it is desirable that the following successive steps be pursued.

To facilitate the adjustment of the clamp band, it is advisable to get a slight separation, both mesial and distal (if there be a tooth distal), to the tooth which the band is to encircle. This may be done by passing a heavy ligature wire through the interdental space, bringing the two ends together and twisting them tightly around the approximal contact points of the teeth to be separated. If this wire is worn for a few days there will be sufficient separation so that the

band may be easily worked to place, except in some adult cases which may require some other method of tooth separation.

In these cases, as well as in younger cases, ligature silk has been found to be efficient for this purpose, and is used as follows: A double strand of fine floss silk, engaging a loop of ligature silk No. 3, is passed by the contact points and the loop of the ligature silk is drawn through the interdental space to the buccal side, leaving the two free ends presenting lingually. The floss silk is then removed, leaving the ligature silk between the teeth. One end of the ligature silk is passed through the buccal loop, the other end is grasped and drawn taut and the two securely tied together around the approximal contact point, clipping the surplus ends. Through the shrinking of the silk ligature, sufficient space for the easy fitting of the clamp band may be obtained in this way.

Technique of Adjusting the Clamp Band.

Fig. 1 represents a D band as supplied by the trade. If the nut of this band was loosened up sufficiently to allow it to be forced over

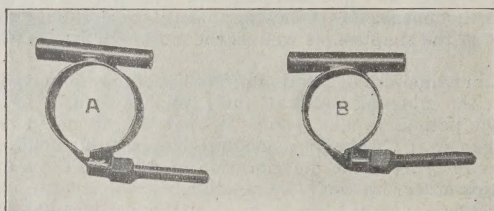


Fig. 1

the molar tooth, the edge of the band would impinge on the gum and cause unnecessary pain. To obviate this, the edge of the band that

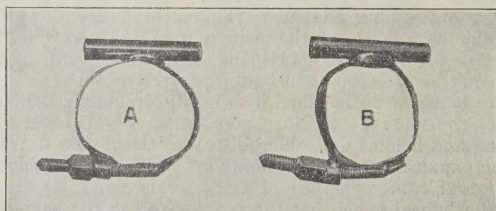


Fig. 2

presents to the gingiva should be shaped as shown in Fig. 2, with a pliers designed for the purpose (Fig. 3), and the mesial portion of the band should be flattened in such a way that when forced over the tooth the lingual screw will lie very close to the lingual surface of the second bicuspid. A piece of dowel wood shaped as in Fig. 4 is very serviceable in forcing the band to place without bending the edge of the band. As soon as the band touches the gum so as to cause an annoyance, it should be clamped to the tooth by turning up the nut with a suitable wrench, thus making the band conform somewhat to the shape of the tooth. The nut must now be loosened up sufficiently

to allow the band to be carried well toward the gingival and then reclamped by turning up the nut.

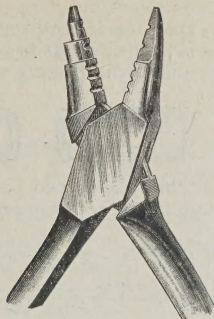


Fig. 3

The occlusal margin of the band should also be made to conform to the tooth, and the instrument (shown in Fig. 5) devised by the writer, has been found to be very suitable for the purpose. It has fine serrations on each of two sides to prevent it slipping while pressing the band to place. The edges are left smooth so that these parts of the instrument may be used as burnishers. This instrument is also very useful in removing various bands and in pressing plain bands to place while cementing them.

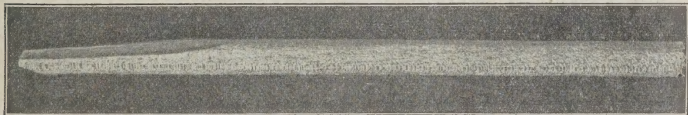


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

Adjustment of Buccal Tubes.

The next step in the efficient adaptation of the clamp band is the determination of the position of the buccal tubes. If this tube is not correctly placed, it will be impossible to properly adjust the expansion arch. The proper location of this tube is of such great importance that it seems advisable that it should be sold separately so that it might be soldered on after the band is fitted; for only in a small percentage of cases in which the tube is already attached will be found to be in the correct position when the D band is properly adjusted.

Buccal tubes of some makes can be procured separately, but the best buccal tube for general use is that devised by Dr. Angle to accommodate the friction sleeve nut.

Wherever much expansion is required in the molar region, the buccal tubes should be of such shape as to prevent the expansion arch rotating in them, thus ablevating tipping of the anterior teeth (Fig.

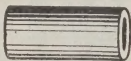


Fig. 6

6). The mesial end of the tube should be in such a relation to the band as to allow the nut on the arch to occupy the buccal embrasure

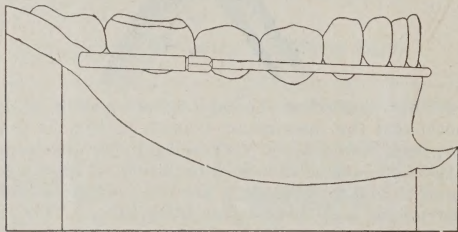


Fig. 7

between the anchor tooth and the tooth mesial to it, in Fig. 7. If for any reason this is impractical, it is then advisable to solder the distal end of the tube to the mesio-buccal corner of the molar band, and thus bring the nut in the buccal embrasure one tooth mesial to the anchor tooth as shown in Fig. 8, necessitating the use of a shorter expansion arch.

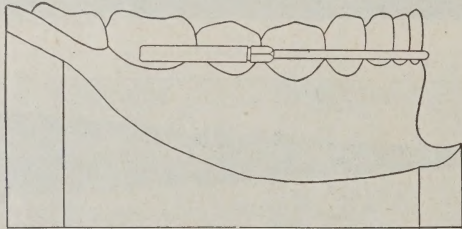


Fig. 8

The direction of the tube, with very few exceptions, should be such as to cause the arch when placed in the tubes to lie very close to, if not in contact with, the buccal surfaces of the teeth mesial to the anchor tooth. The direction of the tube on each band should so harmonize that when one end of the arch is inserted into the tube that is to receive it, the other end of the arch will lie on the same plane, from both a vertical and a horizontal view, with the tube of the opposite side, unless for some good reason subsequently to be stated a different position is advantageous. The tubes should be so placed that, with few exceptions, no bending of the extension arch is required in order to have it assume its proper position in the anterior region, i.e., at the gingival border, Fig. 9.

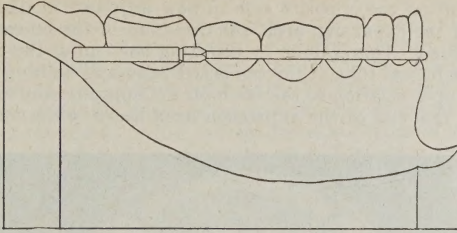


Fig. 9

When the anchor bands are fastened to the first permanent molars and the deciduous cuspids and molars are in place, it frequently happens that in order to prevent the expansion arch from impinging on the gums, the direction of the buccal tubes must be such that it will be found necessary to bend each lateral half of the expansion arch just distal to the cuspids, in order that the front portion of the arch may assume its proper position in the incisor region.

In order to place the buccal tubes, as stated above, the bands must be unclamped, the tubes unsoldered, and re-soldered in the desired position. The bands must then be reapplied and reclamped to be certain that the position of the buccal tubes is correct. If found so, this band must now be removed and the tooth thoroughly polished so as to be free from all deposits and secretions.

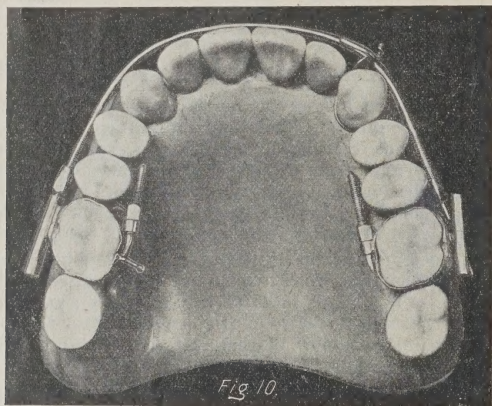
Cementation of the Bands.

The bands may then be cemented on the teeth and securely clamped. As a cementing medium, Even's Orthodontia Gutta Percha has been found to be very advantageous, as it is not necessary to have the tooth dry, and there is absolutely no danger of having the gutta percha dissolving out.

If a zinc phosphate is to be used for cementing these bands in place, a semi-hydraulic cement should be selected. In using such a cement, it is not necessary to have the tooth perfectly dry; in fact, the cement will be stronger and better if there is a slight moisture on the tooth. However, cement can not be depended upon to adhere to a tooth from which all mucous has not been removed.

The cement is mixed by first pouring out the required quantity of liquid on the glass slab; a small portion of powder is added to this liquid from the bottle by rolling it between the thumb and finger. This powder should be thoroughly mixed by a suitable spatula before any more of the powder is added. The longer the mixing process is continued up to one minute, the slower the cement will set. Then little by little more powder is dusted out of the bottle and thoroughly spatulated until the proper consistency is attained. At this point of the procedure the tooth should be sprayed with some alkaline solution and the patient instructed to rinse the mouth out with an alkaline solution. This part of the work should be attended to by the assistant. The band is now filled with cement, the occlusal orifice of the band closed either by the finger, or better, a piece of No. 60 tin foil. This causes the surplus cement to escape from the gingival orifice of the band and removes considerable of the moisture, leaving just the amount required by a semi-hydraulic cement.

The band on the opposite side is now adjusted in like manner. By means of the expansion arch, the direction of the buccal tubes is now determined. This is done by inserting one end of the expansion arch into the buccal tube of the cemented band and holding the other end in its proper relation to the teeth on the opposite side and noting the relation this end of the expansion arch bears to the buccal tube



that is to receive it. If found as in Fig. 10, and the resoldering of the buccal tube is neglected when the expansion arch is sprung into position, it is inevitable that the molar tooth on that side will be rotated. In some cases the buccal tube can be readjusted without soldering by using an instrument devised by Dr. Joseph Grunberg,

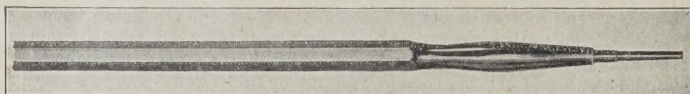


Fig. 11

and shown in Fig. 11. When the tube is so adjusted that the arch will lie on the same plane with it from both vertical and horizontal view, the band is ready to be cemented in place. It is always best to mark one end of the expansion arch in some way so that it can be placed in the same tube each time.

Technique of Adjusting Plain Bands.

As it is found necessary to fit a number of plain bands, it is desirable that the material for these bands should be as thin as possible and yet be stable. Platinum and iridium, ten per cent. of the latter, has been found by a great many to be the most desirable metal for the purpose. It may be used as thin as .002 of an inch. Some operators have condemned this material on account of being too stiff. This stiffness can be overcome by annealing the roll of band material in an electric furnace. Fifteen-hundredth of an inch in

width is a very serviceable size. Before shaping the band, one side of the strip of metal should be roughened by drawing it over a file. The strip, with the roughened side presenting inward, should next be worked carefully around the tooth and well burnished to the lingual surface. It is then held with the thumb and finger and pinched with a suitable pliers so as to make it conform accurately to the shape of the tooth. After it is soldered in the usual way, a spur should be attached as desired for the case in hand.

The wire to be used in making such a spur should be as light as possible, and never should be heavier than the heaviest ligature wire, and if made from fifteen per cent. platinum and iridium, it can be lighter than this heavy ligature wire. Care should be exerted in placing the spur, so that when the ligature passes around the spur to the expansion arch, the tendency will be to withdraw the tooth from the socket rather than depress it therein. Bands of such thickness are so flexible that when soldered with pure gold they can be made to fit very closely, nearly all of the ten anterior teeth of each arch. On fitting bands to partially erupted cuspids, it is often necessary to crimp the band by pinching on both the mesial and distal portions in addition to the regular lingual pinch usually required on a cuspid band. Bands for the upper laterals usually require a small pinch at the disto-incisal angle. Where such extra crimps are necessary, solder should be used to unite such surfaces and the surplus material trimmed away and the ragged edges trimmed and polished. After the tooth to be banded has been cleaned and polished and the cement prepared as described above, the band is filled with the cement and forced over the tooth. The lingual surfaces of the band on each anterior tooth should be accurately burnished so as to leave as thin a layer of cement between the tooth and band as possible. This is for a double purpose: first, so as to lessen the probability of the lower teeth wearing through the band on the upper anterior teeth; second, so as to force the cement around the approximal portions of the tooth where it may have been forced out by the band passing over the contact points. After this burnishing the band should be forced to its final position with a suitable driver by first pressing it on the lingual side of the band and then on the labial, using also light taps of the mallet to secure perfect adaptation.

Banding Bicuspids.

For some years I have been rotating bicuspids just as soon as the two cusps are through the gum. It is not an easy matter to pinch a band on a bicuspids in such a condition, but I have obviated the necessity of pinching the band in such cases by having previously made up a number of plain bands varying in size two hundredths of an inch in circumference. These bands I have in stock and properly labeled, ranging from eight-hundredths of an inch to one hundred and ten hundredths of an inch in circumference. When a case presents with a bicuspids as described above, I select the size band I think will encircle the tooth. If upon trial it is found to be too small, a larger one is selected and so on until the correct size is obtained. In this way I find I can band such teeth without causing any pain, and it has also been found that a very few weeks of gentle force causes these teeth to rotate without any trouble at all, and also that two or three months' retention of teeth so rotated is sufficient. Two

or three years of retention is not always sufficient when rotation is begun after root and bone are fully developed.

Degrees of Force in the Expansion Arch.

Before considering in detail the application of the expansion arch, it becomes necessary first to designate the degrees of lateral spring force applied to the anchor teeth through expansion arch, so that an intelligent use of this force may be comprehended. This lateral spring pressure on the anchor teeth may be denoted as follows:

A—Denoting passive condition, i.e., when in position, the expansion arch exerts no lateral force.

AL—Denoting lingual force, i.e., when in position, force is exerted lingually.

AB—Denoting buccal force, i.e., when in position, slight force is exerted buccally.

AB₂—Denoting greater buccal force than indicated by AB.

AB₃—Denoting greatest buccal force.

Comparing the relative spring pressure of spring gold and German silver, the following caution should be observed:

When spring gold is used for the construction of the expansion arch and great haste is not desired, it is never necessary to put more expansion in an arch than is necessary to move the teeth the required distance. When base metals are used in the construction of the arch, it often becomes necessary at the beginning to put more expansion in the arch than the distance it is expected to move the teeth.

Now, for the sake of simplicity and clearness of description, the application of the expansion arch will be considered under several headings corresponding to the various tooth movements necessary to accomplish, taking up first the simple lateral movements of the incisors, and then various combinations of tooth movements found necessary in everyday practice.

1. To Move Incisors Labially.

This can only be accomplished, without carrying the anchor teeth buccally or lingually, by so placing the tubes on the anchor

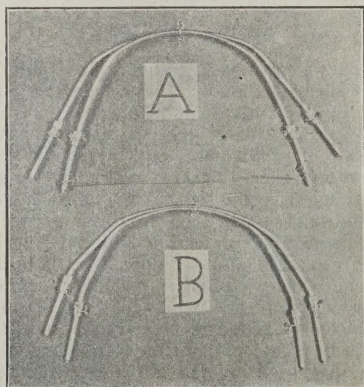


Fig. 12

bands that they are parallel with each other. This necessitates a sharp bend (Fig. 12) in the expansion arch just in front of the nuts, in order that the arch may lie closely to the cuspids and bicuspid, and not interfere with the soft tissues. The arch must be bent so as to pass into the tubes without exerting any lateral spring, denoted Exp. A. When one end of such an arch is inserted into the tubes on the anchor bands, the other end should lie parallel when passive with the tube which is to receive it. The incisors to be carried forward are ligated to the arch and as the nuts are tightened this movement is accomplished.

If the incisors are inlocked or the molars are not sufficiently fixed to resist such pressure without tipping distally, as sometimes happens, in Class 11, Division 2, it is advisable to solder hooks on the arch in front of the nuts and from these use intermaxillary rubbers on each side to hook well forward on the lower expansion arch. In this way the molars can be left undisturbed and they will be more useful as anchorage when shifting the lower teeth forward.

2. To Move Incisors Labially and the Cuspids and Molars Buccally.

In order to accomplish this it is only necessary to so shape the expansion arch that when the labial and buccal surfaces of the teeth are brought in contact with it they will have assumed position of the shape of the ideal dental arch.

This is so simple that it would seem impossible for any one to meet with any difficulty, but it is rare indeed for a beginner to properly adjust an arch for this purpose. The tubes on the anchor bands must be so placed that when one end of the expansion arch is inserted in the tube the other end would when passive lie on the same plane from both a vertical and horizontal view with the tube which is to receive it. If the dental arch is to be lengthened to any extent, which is done as in No. 1, it will also cause expansion in the reformation of the anchor teeth. Failure to realize this fact is responsible for over expansion in the molar region.

3. To Remove Incisors Lingually and the Cuspids, Bicuspid and Molars Buccally.

This movement is often required on the upper arch in the treatment of Class 11, Division 1. The adjustment of the tubes on the anchor bands and the shaping of the expansion arch should be the same as in No. 2, having Exp. AB2. On trial on the model it will be found when passive to stand some distance from the cuspids, bicuspid and molars. When this expansion arch is inserted it should stand away from the cuspids and bicuspid and should be ligated to these teeth first. If the arch is not too heavy (.038 inch is sufficient) it can be brought into contact with these teeth and will be carried away from the incisors. The nuts should now be loosened so that the arch could be forced back until in contact with the incisors. If any of these are to be rotated they should be properly ligated to the arch, otherwise no ligating of the incisors is necessary. As the cuspids, bicuspid and molars on each side are carried buccally by the spring of the arch, the incisors will be carried lingually. An expansion arch so applied is practically automatic and may be allowed to go a month without attention. If nothing breaks, the worst

that can happen is that the incisors are carried too far lingually, and this can be readily counteracted by turning up the nuts on the arch. Note how the force is reciprocated from one side to the other and also to the anterior teeth.

4. To Move Cuspids, Bicuspid and Molars on One Side, Buccally.

Usually when such a movement is necessary in either dental arch, the malposed teeth are inlocked by those of the opposing jaw. In order to overcome this inlocking without displacing the teeth on the opposite side, some precaution is necessary. It is obvious that it will not do to depend on the reciprocal force of the expansion arch as in No. 3. The attachment to the teeth on the normal side should be as nearly stationary anchorage as possible.

This may be accomplished in various ways, but the way described here seems the most applicable. The cuspid on the normal side is fitted with a plain band and a rigid wire is soldered from the end of the screw of the clamp band to the cuspid band. This necessitates care being used while cementing these bands in place, but the cuspid tooth, being easy to fit, there is little danger of the band coming loose. The buccal tube is so shaped that the expansion arch cannot rotate in it, and should be so placed on the bands that the expansion arch will lie close to the bicuspid and cuspid on the normal side. The other end of the expansion arch should lie in the same plane, from both a vertical and a horizontal view, when passive with the buccal tube, which is to receive it, and should stand away the distance it is necessary to move the malposed molar buccally.

The arch is then inserted into the tube with the nut so placed that the arch lies very close to the incisors. As the inlocked molar moves buccally, the nut on the arch on this side should be turned up from time to time, so that the arch does not press on the incisors. If this end of the arch should tend to slip forward out of the buccal tube, it can be prevented by the adjustment of a rubber ligature

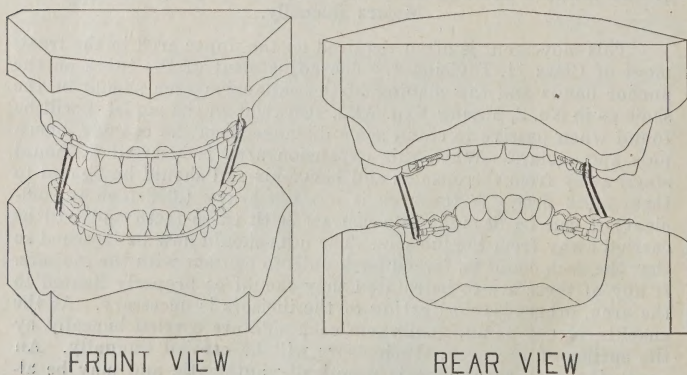


Fig. 13

over the back end of the tube and over a small hook soldered on the arch in front of the nut. When the molar reaches its proper position the second bicuspid may be ligated to the arch and so on, one at a time, until all the malposed teeth are brought into proper position. In this way it will be seen that four teeth on the normal side, two of which must move bodily if they move at all, are pitted against the unlocked molar. Subsequently, this molar can be straightened up by the application of retaining appliances.

Further reinforcements of this anchorage can be obtained by the use of intermaxillary rubbers on each side (Fig. 13).

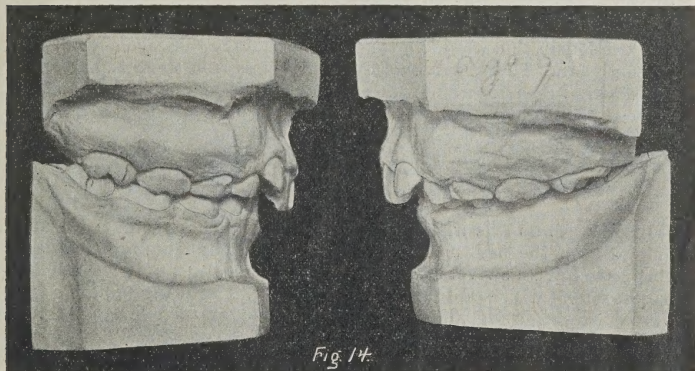
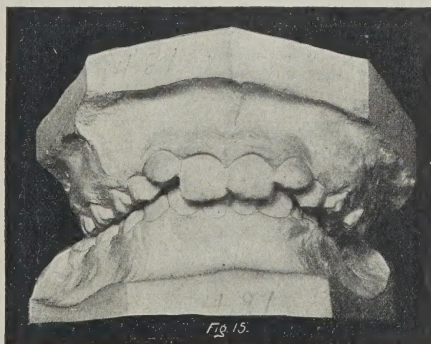


Fig. 14 shows profile view of a case requiring such application of appliances. Fig. 15 is the front view of the same.



5. To Move the Cuspids and Bicuspid's Buccally on Each Side.

This can be accomplished without disturbing the other teeth by so placing the buccal tubes that when the expansion arch is inserted

it will rest passively in them. The expansion arch should be of the shape and dimension that the dental arch is to assume. It will thus be found to be some distance from the malposed teeth. By the use of silk ligatures these teeth can be caused to move until they come in contact with the expansion arch. Or, if a light expansion arch is used, it may be ligated with wire so as to rest in contact with the cuspid and bicuspid and thus obviate interference with the soft parts.

This necessitates the turning back of the nuts of the expansion arch in front, position of which should be allowed to proximate the incisors. As the malposed teeth move buccally these nuts should be gradually turned up to prevent carrying the incisors lingually.

Obviously this would cause some temporary displacement of the anchor teeth. To prevent this, the expansion arch should have Exp. AB at the beginning, and when the cuspids and bicuspid begin to move it should be reduced to Exp. A.

8. To Move Incisors Lingually and the Cuspids and Bicuspids Buccally.

In order to do this without disturbing the anchor teeth, if for any good reason the first molars are to be used as anchorage, it is advisable to have a swivel attachment of the buccal tubes to the anchor bands, which will be described under the head rotating molars. The simple way to bring about such a movement is to use X bands on the second bicuspid and treat as in No. 3.

7. To Elongate Molars.

This can be accomplished by use of an auxiliary spring soldered well to the distal end of the buccal tube, allowing it to pass forward occlusally of the expansion arch. With the expansion arch in place and properly ligated to the cuspids and incisors, this spring is ligated to the bicuspid in infra-occlusion. It is usually well to band these teeth so that the ligature may be attached to proper hooks (Fig. 16).

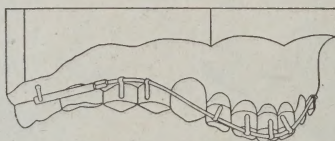


Fig. 17

Fig. 17 shows application of a light arch as described by Dr. Case to accomplish these same tooth movements.

Fig. 18 shows profile and front view of a case requiring treatment. Fig. 19 is the profile and front view of the face before treatment, and Fig. 21 the same views after treatment.

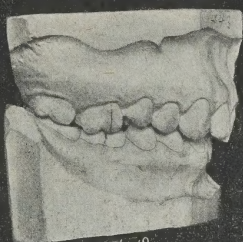


Fig. 18.

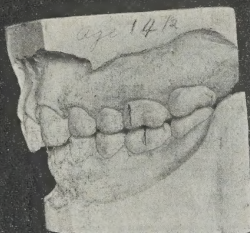


Fig. 18.

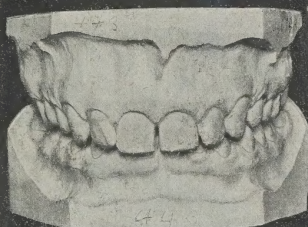


Fig. 18.



Fig. 18.

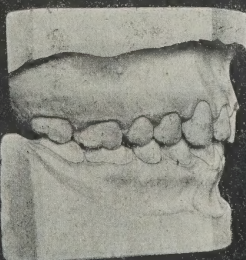


Fig. 19.

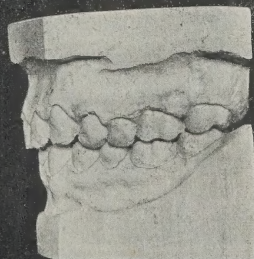


Fig. 19.



Fig. 20 and 21

8. To Elongate Anterior Teeth.

Infra-occlusion is found in various sections of the dental arch. In this connection infra-occlusion refers to teeth that are so placed that it is impossible for them to be brought in contact with the teeth of that opposing dental arch. The incisors are more often in infra-occlusion than the other teeth, and the upper teeth more often than the lower ones. Where both upper and lower anterior teeth require elongating, the intermaxillary rubbers are of great assistance.

The teeth to be so acted on should be fitted with bands which have on their labial surfaces suitable spurs to engage the arch, so that it cannot move toward the incisal edge of the teeth when the mouth is open and the rubbers put on stretch. These rubbers should be applied in a triangular way. To accomplish this, spurs are soldered to the upper expansion arch in the region of the distal surface of the upper lateral incisors. These spurs point toward the gingiva. On the lower expansion arch spurs are also soldered, pointing toward the gingiva and may be placed directly under the upper spurs or mesial or distal to this point as desired.

The arches are adjusted so that when passive they will rest just above the spurs on the anterior bands. If such an arch is sprung so as to rest below these spurs (i.e., gingivally) the tendency will be to tip the molars mesially and elongate the incisors. Sometimes it is advisable to have swivel attachments of the buccal tubes to the clamp, and then by the use of intermaxillary rubbers the molar tipping can be obviated.

Where the lack of vertical development is confined to the anterior teeth of one arch, the rubbers should not be worn. The tooth on each side most mesial and not in infra-occlusion should be banded and a wire soldered from it to the screw of the clamp band, as described in No. 4. This prevents the forward tipping of the anchor teeth and permits the expansion arch, which should be as light and elastic as possible, to spring from the front end of the buccal tube on each lateral half to the point where it engages the spur most distal. Owing to the length of the spring thus obtained, the delicacy of adjustment is much greater and the efficiency increased.

9. To Rotate the Anchor Teeth, Causing the Disto-buccal Corners to Move Buccally.

It is rare indeed to find the first molar, either upper or lower, requiring such a movement. When desired it can be easily accomplished by so placing the buccal tubes on the anchor bands that when one end of the expansion arch is inserted in the tube the other end of the arch, instead of being on the same plane with the tube from a vertical view, presents buccally towards its distal end. If both molars are to be equally rotated the arch should be removed and the end that was free in the first trial inserted in the tube on the opposite side.

The end that is now free should bear the same relation to the tube which is to receive it as the first did. When the arch is inserted it should stand away from the bicuspid on one side, and as the distal ends of the arch are caused to spring lingually they exert a constant outward pressure and thus rotate the molars. If necessary, by ligat-

ing the arch to the bicuspid on each side, the pressure on the molars can be increased and the rotation hastened.

10. To Rotate the Anchor Teeth, Causing the Disto-buccal Corners to Move Lingually.

This movement is very often required in order to establish occlusion, and, unlike No. 9, is often very difficult to accomplish. In young patients it can usually be done by putting a sharp bend in the expansion arch just in front of the nuts, causing the distal ends of the arch to present lingually (B Fig. 12). An arch so shaped tends to work out of the tubes, and if not ligated to the anterior teeth it should be held in place by means of a rubber ligature on each side, described in No. 4.

In older patients, and especially where the tooth mesial to the molar to be rotated has been lost, other means must be resorted to. The D band, with the screw directed distally, is fitted to the molar to be rotated. It is then removed, the buccal tube unsoldered, and to this band is soldered a suitable round tube in such position as to lie over the mesio-buccal corner of the tooth, and be parallel with its

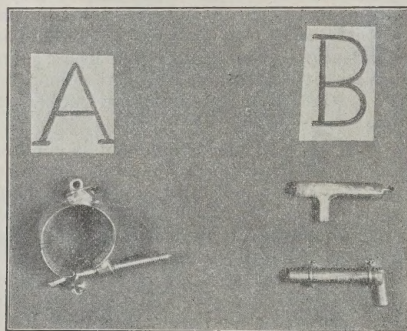


Fig. 22

line when the band is cemented and clamped in place (Fig. 22a). To the buccal tube is soldered a suitable wire in the desired position (Fig. 22b), in such relation that when it is passed in the tube on the band the buccal tube will assume the proper position to receive the expansion arch, giving a hinge attachment between the arch and the band.



Fig. 23

Where the tooth mesial to the molar to be rotated is missing, as in Fig. 23, a suitable hook can be soldered to the expansion arch in such a position that a rubber ligature can pass from the screw on the molar band to this hook without exerting pressure on the tooth in front of the space. If this arrangement is used on each side it will be observed that we have established reciprocal force to rotate these teeth, and it is doubtful if any tooth can resist this constant pull of rubber.

Where no teeth are missing, a suitable wire of spring gold can be soldered to the molar band in such a position as to present lingually as it passes forward in the bicuspid region. This may now be ligated to the expansion arch, and caused to lie in contact with the bicuspids. From time to time, as the ligature is renewed, this lever may be bent lingually before the new ligature is applied.

11. To Move Upper Incisors Lingually.

The adjustment of the buccal tubes and the expansion arch should be the same as in No. 1, except the sharp bend in the arch should be some distance forward from the nuts. Owing to the fact that teeth move forward so much easier than they move backward, it becomes necessary to resort to either occipital or intermaxillary anchorage. If the latter is employed, the lower expansion arch should be adjusted in such a manner as to establish as nearly as possible stationary anchorage. This will be described later.

12. To Move Molars and Bicuspids Lingually.

While this movement is not often required, it has been considered difficult to accomplish, but this is not so if the spring of the expansion arch is combined with constant pull of rubber. A stiff arch should be employed and should be so shaped that in order for it to be inserted into the buccal tubes it must be sprung buccally. Such an arch will always tend to move forward, unless ligated to the anterior teeth. To do this is a mistake unless the incisors are to be moved labially or rotated. The expansion arch should be held in place, i.e., so as to press against the buccal surfaces of the bicuspids by rubber ligatures, one on either side, passing from suitable hooks attached to the expansion arch over the distal ends of the buccal tubes.

If it is desirable to move these teeth bodily it can be done by using the elliptical tubes on the anchor bands and a plain band on the first bicuspid, uniting the two by soldering a piece of stiff wire from one to the other on the lingual side, as described in No. 4. If this is done on either side and the arch inserted and worn long enough, the teeth will be carried bodily lingually.

13. To Straighten Up Molars Tipped Mesially.

If but one molar is tipped, the tube on the anchor band for the normal side should be placed in the usual way. The other should be so attached to the anchor band that when the expansion arch is inserted in the tube on the normal side, the other end of the expansion arch should be on the same plane with the tube that is to receive it, from a vertical view, but from a horizontal view the mesial end of

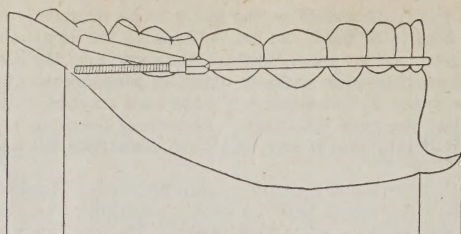


Fig. 24

this tube should present toward the gingivia (Fig. 24). If this arch is now sprung in place the tendency will be to tip mesially the normal molar and at the same time straighten up the tipped molar. Owing to the difficulty of depressing teeth in their sockets, the normal molar scarcely moves at all and the tipped one is made to assume

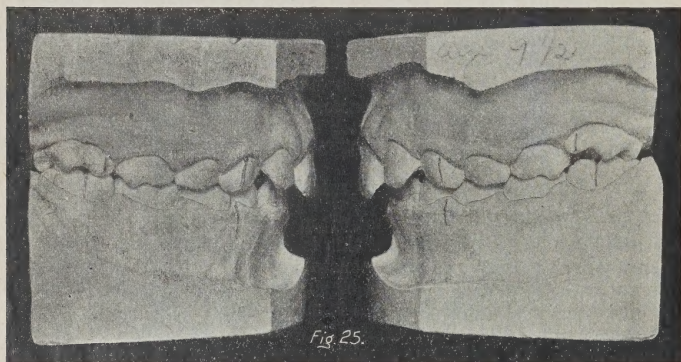


Fig. 25.

its normal position. Fig. 25 shows a case require such treatment.

When a molar on each side of the same dental arch is tipped, the tubes should be placed so that when the arch is inserted the front portion will lie, when passive, at least one-eighth of an inch below

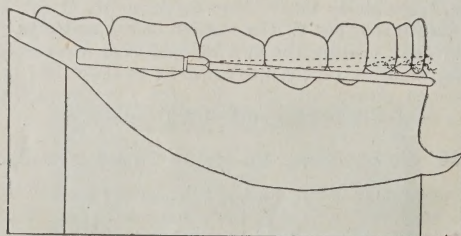


Fig. 26

the gingival border (Fig. 26). The arch should then be sprung to the proper position and firmly ligated to the cuspids and incisors. This will tend to tip the molars back and at the same time depress

the anterior teeth. The later movement will be so slight, however, that it will not be noticeable, and as soon as the pressure is removed they will readily return to their former positions.

The manner of adjustment is also used to create stationary anchorage on the lower dental arch when desired, but in such cases the expansion arch when inserted into the tubes should lie when passive closer to the gingival border of the anterior teeth than where it is desirable to tip the lower molars distally.

14. The Adjustment of the Arches and the Application of Inter-maxillary Rubbers in the Treatment of Class 11, Division 1.

It is always advisable to have both expansion arches in place when intermaxillary force is to be applied. Two methods may be employed, according to the movement required.

Where it is thought advisable to tip the molar distally so as to place the inclined planes of these teeth in harmony with the molars on the opposing jaw, the expansion arch is adjusted in such a manner that as these teeth are tipped distally they will be in the proper relation mesio-distally with the lowers.

The upper arch should have suitable hooks, so placed that when the arch is inserted they will be on a line with the distal surfaces of the upper laterals. Over these rubber, ligatures are passed to the distal end of the buccal tubes on the lower D bands. One rubber on each side is sufficient at the beginning, and if more force is required later the number of rubbers may be increased.

As the molars tip distally the arch will require lengthening by turning up the nuts so as to keep the front position of the arch free from the incisor teeth. It will also be found necessary either to re-adjust the tubes on the anchor bands or to put a bend in the arch on either side so that the front section will be in proper position on the anterior teeth, which is at the gingival border. The lower arch is adjusted, as previously described, to create stationary anchorage.

This method of treatment depends very largely on efficient retention of the molars to carry the lower teeth forward as they gradually assume their upright positions.

The other method is to bring about a mesial movement of the lower teeth, without tipping the molars distally. To do this the upper expansion arch should be adjusted as in No. 3. The lower expansion arch may be used as has been described, or one or more of

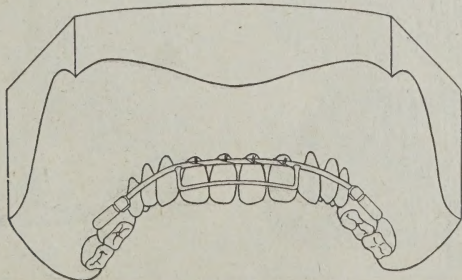


Fig. 27

the front teeth may be ligated to the arch and moved forward by turning up the nuts on the arch, then according to the case two or more teeth may be ligated, and so on, until all the lower teeth are carried forward to their normal positions.

An auxiliary wire soldered to the front portion of the lower expansion arch, so as to engage the labial surface of the incisors and cuspids close to the incisal edge, has been found of value to prevent tipping of these teeth in their forward movement (Fig. 27). This wire should be of spring metal and not over .030 of an inch in diameter, so that it may be occasionally bent in such a manner that the arch will stand away from the labial surface on the incisors and cuspids when the auxiliary wire is in contact with the teeth.

In the treatment of a sub-division of the First Division of Class 11 the intermaxillary rubber should be worn on but one side and may be adjusted according to either method just given for the treatment of the full division.

15. The Adjustment of the Arches and the Application of Intermaxillary Rubbers in the Treatment of Class 11, Division 2.

As these cases usually require that the lower bicuspid and molars be elevated, it becomes necessary to use a bite plane of some description, so as to prevent the back teeth from meeting when the jaws are closed.

As in No. 14, two methods may be employed, but the distal tipping of the upper molars in this case is far less indicated than in the treatment of Division 1. It is preferable to use intermaxillary force as stated in No. 1 to move the upper incisors forward, and later reverse the application of the intermaxillary elastic so as to carry the lower teeth forward and at the same time elevate the bicuspids and molars.

This can be done by soldering hooks on the upper buccal tubes so that the intermaxillary rubbers can be applied in a triangle shape,

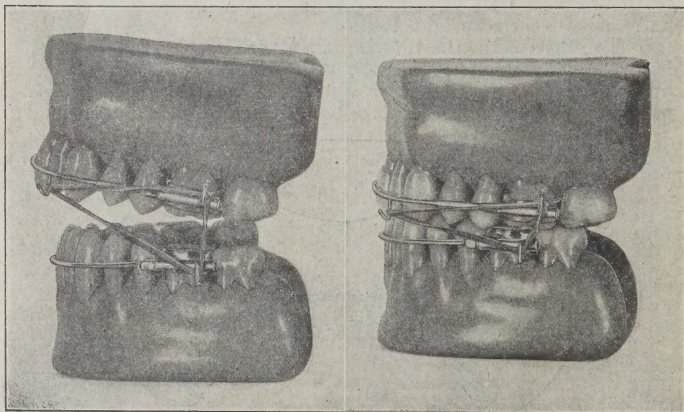
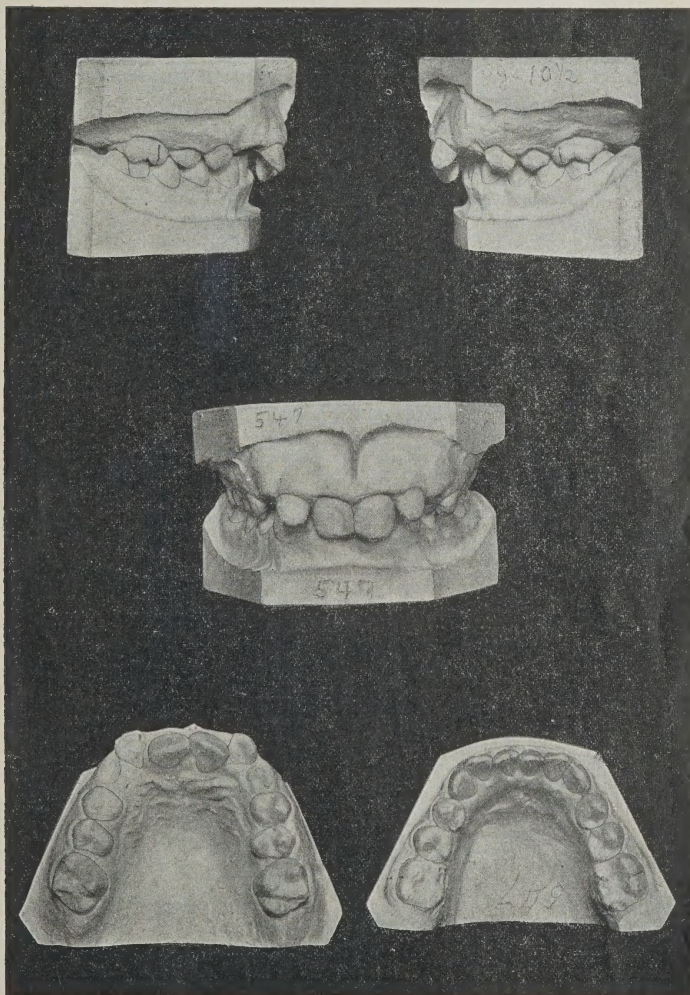


Fig. 28

i.e., to pass from the hook on the arch in the lateral region to the hook on the buccal tubes on the upper and then over the distal tubes on the lower on each side (Fig. 28). If necessary to increase the intermaxillary force a second rubber may be employed on each side, but in the usual way, i.e., from the hook on the upper arch over the distal end of the buccal tube on the lower. When two rubber liga-

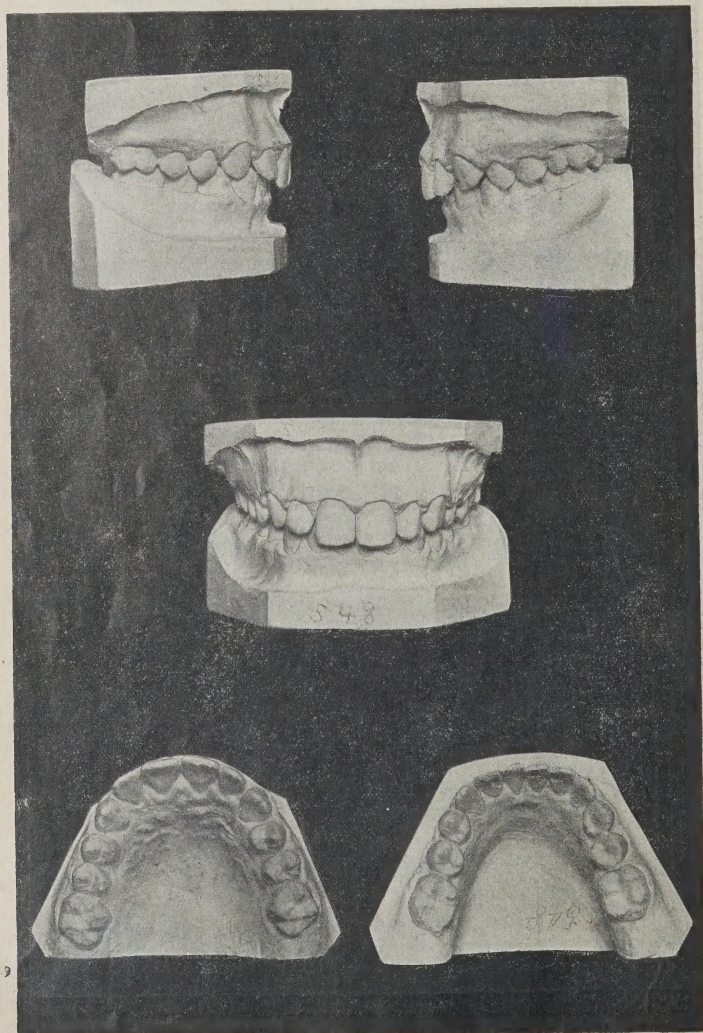


3 Upper Cuts—Fig. 29

2 Lower Cuts—Fig. 30

tures are worn in this way, the one from the lower to the upper should be put on first. If this is not done the rubber ligature worn in the triangle shape is very liable to break.

The next six figures show a case of this kind treated as described above. Fig. 29 shows profile and front view of models of the case before treatment; Fig. 30, occlusal view of the same; Fig. 31, profile



3 Upper Cuts—Fig. 31

2 Lower Cuts—Fig. 32

and front view when retention was applied; Fig. 32, occlusal view of models at this time; Fig. 33, profile and front view of face before treatment, and Fig. 34, same view after treatment.

In the treatment of a sub-division of this class it is only necessary to apply the rubbers on the side that is abnormal.

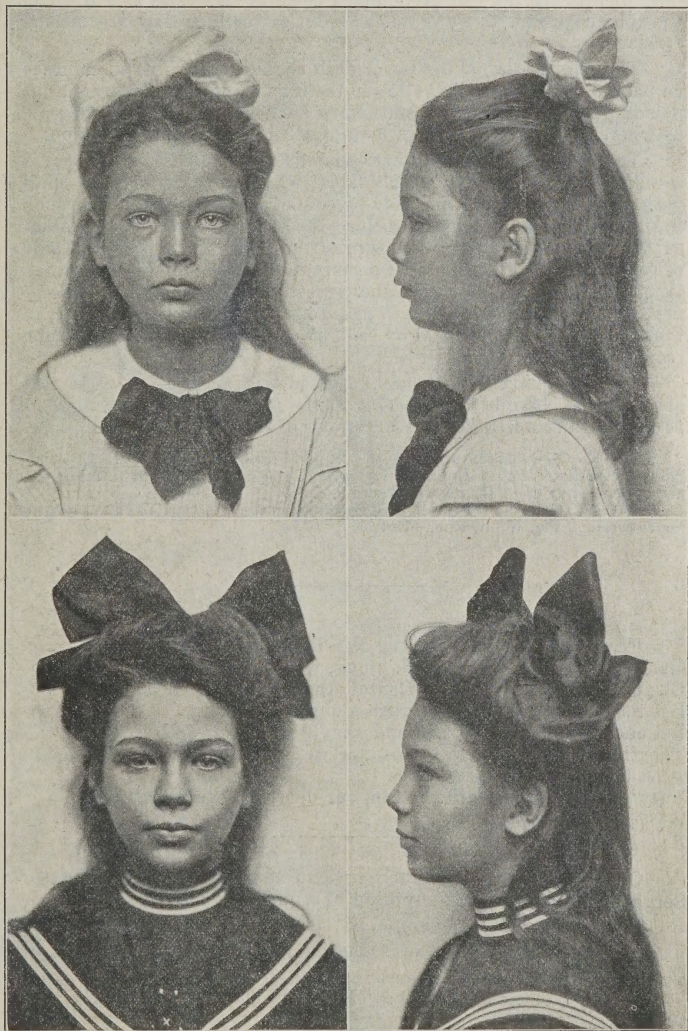


Fig. 33 and 34

16. The Adjustment of the Arches and the Application of Intermaxillary Rubbers in the Treatment of Class III.

In order to prevent as much as possible in these cases the labial tipping of the upper anterior teeth in moving them forward, an auxiliary wire should be soldered to the front portion of the arch, as described in No. 14. In pronounced cases of this class it will sometimes be necessary to elongate the anterior teeth as they are carried forward.

The application of the lower arch should be such as to embrace as nearly as possible all the lower teeth as a unit of anchorage, but it is impossible to establish stationary anchorage to the same degree as where intermaxillary force is applied in the opposite direction.

To accomplish this the lower cuspids are banded and to these is soldered a labial wire. On this labial wire are soldered four small U-shaped pieces made from irido-platinum round wire .022 of an inch in diameter, so as to engage each of the lower incisors on the labial surface just under the free margin of the gum. On the lingual side of each cuspid band is soldered a short round tube, the bore of which is .036 of an inch. To the lingual screw on each molar band is soldered an irido-platinum wire to pass forward and so bend as to fit in the tube on the cuspid band on each side, and should enter this tube from the gingival aspect.

The expansion arch is now adjusted with Exp. A, so as to rest as nearly as possible in contact with the teeth, and securely ligated to them. In this way very little tipping of the molars can take place.

N.B.—The above article appeared in "Items of Interest," Feb 1912. Especially do we thank "Items of Interest" for loaning the cuts which aid to make the above paper invaluable for the undergraduate.

Dr. G. W. Grieve advises all undergraduate readers of Hya Yaka to save the above article. Fig. 16. missing.—EDITOR

Freshmen: Tune, "Merrily We Roll Along," etc.:
 Busily they work along, work along, work along,
 Busily they work along, in Dental Anatomy.
 Let them busily rush along, rush along, rush along,
 Let them busily rush along and they'll wake up and see,
 They'll wake up beneath the tap, or we lose our bets, or we lose our
 bets,
 They'll wake up beneath the tap, our dear little teacher's pets.

Officer: "I want a man to go round and buy some good horses, Sergeant. Are you—er—anything of a judge of horseflesh?"

Portly Sergeant: "I dunno, sir. I've never tasted any."

Waiter: "What kind of sodas do you care for—Mooney's or Christie's?"

Marquis (special course): "Nothing but 'McCormack's' for me!"

THE HYA YAKA

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR
BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

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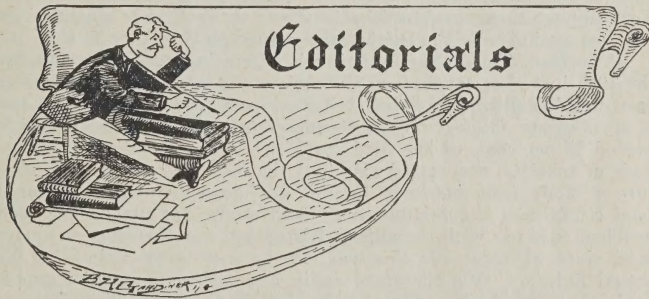
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VOL. XIV.

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1916

No. 4



THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.

Civilization nas in the past offered its shudders to the sympathetic and tender minds when the history of warfare was studied in biblical times. As we travel down or up the pages of history we find ourselves still sitting and feel astonished at the barbaric minds whose lust seemed to be culminated in the ecstasy of shedding innocent blood. A few years ago we laughed at our own security and inward satisfaction of an advanced civilization. The press and the pulpit were shouting themselves hoarse with "Peace, peace on earth, goodwill to men."

To-day we are dazed beyond belief after over five hundred and thirty days of the most barbaric and dreadful warfare in all the history of the world.

Now we wonder whether history don't repeat itself, and as we think we say it does, and always shall. We hate to think of the oldest and firmest belief, which "Germany" has always cherished in the teachings of Trieste, that "Might is right," but if history has repeated, and we believe it shall, let us then make sure that our sense of security of our own "might" is just as great as it should be.

This war is perhaps amalgamating the northern part of our

American hemisphere into a closer mixture with our mother country, and we are melting in the crucible of time known as the twentieth century.

Travellers tell us that looking down into the boiling and burning crater of the Cotopxi volcano at midnight presents the most tremendous spectacle ever seen, but I think that the amalgamation of the old world with the new presents to us an analogous if not a superior grandeur.

RE ORAL EXAMINATIONS.

The undergraduate of the R. C. D. S. has indeed a great deal to be thankful for. The possibility of him being able to complete his year by oral examination and joining the C. A. D. C. by February 15th is offering perhaps more to him in these times of warfare than when all the world was at peace. We do not mean to interpret that he should rejoice at his opportunity on account of the war, but we wish to emphasize that he should be thankful for his opportunities. Not only are they opportunities in the C. A. D. C., but commissions are also available in the British army through the C. O. T. C.

The Hon. Thos. Crawford, in his recruiting speech on Sunday the 10th inst., has touched on the seriousness of the world's democracy, and has definitely stated that the idea of starving out Germany is an absolute fallacy. Since Germany in times of peace only imported 15 per cent. of her food stuffs, when she was feeding thousands of tourists, and stated also that the discovery of the manufacture of flour from potatoes, besides her large quantities of stored food stuffs, and her regulation of food stuffs, has placed her food problem on a par with the allies. His appeal was therefore for more men, since we must win this war, not by mere supposition, but by actual fighting. We therefore again emphasize the golden opportunities of the undergraduate of the R. C. D. S. toward his fulfilment of patriotism, toward his attainment of success.

The question of oral examination has therefore been a kindness bestowed upon him by the Board of Directors, recommended by our worthy Faculty.

DENTISTRY AND THE WAR.

That dentistry is on the verge of a great change is becoming more and more apparent. Everywhere the dentist is coming into great prominence, but it has not been without a hard fought battle, which is by no means over, though a very decisive victory was won when the dental surgeon was called to the aid of the army. Now he is on a straight road to make himself a place that will stand for all time. In the present war he is so located that he not only finds it his privilege but his duty to enlarge his field of labor.

Formerly, dentistry embraced bridges, crowns, filling, and so forth, but now it takes in the entire oral cavity, and the dentist is working on things hitherto unthought of which are bound to be of benefit to the coming generations, who will profit by the horrors of this war.

A very large percentage of the wounds which are received by the soldiers are around the head and face, and herein opens a vast new field of service. Thanks to the surgical skill of to-day's dentist, he is able to cope with the situation, for he is now building up gums, supplementing the roofs of mouths, and in many instances restoring the entire contour of the face, which has been lost by the bursting of shell or shrapnel. By various treatments and many inventions which he has discovered, life is made more agreeable to the soldier which might otherwise not be the case.

Along with this new branch of the work, dentures are being made, and diseased mouths are being treated, which, if neglected, more or less disable the soldier for the hard strain he is called upon to undergo.

Soft foods are not very substantial for the man who is doing trench work, and at all events the bill-of-fare of the soldier consists of meat, vegetables and solid food. Unless he is able to masticate this, sooner or later he will be invalided to some hospital to undo the consequences of the war's solid food.

Now, to the boys who are looking ahead to becoming army dental surgeons, it is hoped they fully realize the great responsibility which they will take on themselves, and make every effort to so equip themselves with the necessary knowledge and skill so they can carry on the great work which is theirs and to take full advantage of the opportunity for a larger service.

A SUGGESTION.

The marks in the infirmary for the past term obtained by some of the seniors will certainly not cause a stampede for the nearest hat store for larger size hats.

The unfortunate ones would certainly appreciate it if the demonstrators who have the interest of the fellows at heart would tell them what department of infirmary work they are weak on and to pay particularly attention to that work.

A fellow who has conscientiously done his best and "stuck right to it" throughout the term, but has failed for various reasons to impress the demonstrators of his ability to do certain operative technique, and has a C or a D chalked against him as a reward for his earnest endeavor, certainly starts off the January term a trifle discouraged.

Lets hope that the hint is taken in the right spirit.

Overheard at a dance of the lower animals:

Miss Cow: "I must say, I can't approve of Miss Duck's conduct."

Mr. Pig: "What can you expect? Her father was wild and her mother was a notorious decoy."

THE DENTAL STUDENT AND THE WAR.

Is the dental student bearing his part in this great war which is overwhelming humanity? This question, we are sure, has thrust itself upon every student of the R. C. D. S., to some more forcibly than to others. Thirty-four of the student body have considered it their duty to enlist since the outbreak of the war, and are now nobly serving their country in different capacities. But thirty-four students are only eleven per cent. of the enrollment in a college where seventy-five per cent. should be and are fit for military service. Why do not the others enlist? The outside world is asking this question and asking it more frequently and more persistently as the days pass. Can we satisfactorily answer it?

The Senior class are looking forward to graduation and rightly consider it foolish to give up their aim when so near the goal. Especially when graduation means to many a commission as a dental surgeon in the C. A. D. C.

The Juniors are perhaps rather confused as to where their duty lies. They can see graduation in the future, and ask, "Should we give it all up for our country?" The recruiting sergeant says "Yes, others have given up more." On the other hand, Junior medical students have been sent home from the front to complete their course and be better fitted to play their part in the war. Are dental students in the same category?

The Sophomore and Freshman still see a long course confronting them, and are more partial to enlistment on this account; but still it is a great sacrifice for them to give up the profession which they have chosen.

The Faculty Council have kindly aided those intending enlisting by allowing them to try an oral examination after February 15th, which will allow them their year. This is no doubt what the students are waiting for, and numbers have signified their intention of enlisting after this date.

At any rate, the Dental College must not be behind the rest of the Dominion in the enlistment of half a million men; and to do this every student must consciously consider and decide the path in which his duty lies.

R. W. H., '17.

ROYAL DENTAL SOCIETY.

The next meeting of the Royal Dental Society will be held on Wednesday evening, January 19, and will be addressed by Prof. De Champ on "France in War Time." Prof. De Champ spent a year in the war zone serving under the tricolor of France and is the most able man on this subject in Canada to-day.

The February meeting will be held on the 16th of that month, and the chief source of entertainment will be an oratorical contest. This really does not come within the scope of the Royal Dental Society, but owing again to the deficiency of student organizations, the Debating Society succumbed at the age of two years to infantile paralysis. The Wilmott shield, held for the past two years by class '16, will as usual be presented to the victorious class, and it is very important that every class should be represented, that class '16 might have the fight of its career to retain the Wilmott shield,

Personals

F. L. Cole, '18, after a severe attack of la grippe is again with the class.

A. E. Murphy, '18, underwent an operation for appendicitis recently. Here's wishing him a speedy recovery.

Raymond Robins, the well-known lawyer, sociologist, orator and thinker, will visit Toronto on January 30th, 31st, and February 1st and 2nd, and will discuss with the students the problems which present themselves in government, economics and sociology. These meetings will be held in Convocation Hall, Sunday evening, and for men only on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The students of the R. C. D. S. should not miss this opportunity of hearing one of the greatest orators of the United States.

The return of F. R. Drewry, '18, after the Christmas vacation, was delayed for a few days on account of ill health. Too much plum pudding was the cause.

K. Barry, '18, was also delayed in returning, ill-health also being the cause.

Dr. D. D. Ross, '99, of Calgary, visited the College during the Christmas vacation.

The Sophomore Class is indebted to Dr. Graham for his series of lectures for the purpose of linking up their work in histology and operative dentistry.

Dr. G., in one of his lectures to the Sophomores, said that he would like to turn the hose on Babcock. This statement caused Bab. to grow quite reminiscent over his shower bath last year.

Seven men of the Freshmen Class have answered the call of King and Country:—

1. G. H. Sloan, President, C. A. M. C.
2. F. Cluff, 161 Huron Battalion.
3. W. L. Smith, 160 Bruce Battalion.
4. S. Holmes, Divisional Signal Corps.
5. Ralph Eliza Hall, Army Dental Corps.
6. George R. Reid, Mechanical Transport.
7. Ramage, C. A. M. C.

As appeared in last month's Hya Yaka, two members of the R. C. D. S. were arraigned before the magistrate charged with hurdling the low spots in the road in their motor cars.

"Have you a lawyer?" asked the magistrate.

"We're not going to have a lawyer," answered the older student. "We've decided to tell the truth."

Miss Switzer and Messrs. Haley, Young and Dr. Bright have received promotion from the Freshman to the Sophomore year. The rest of the class regret the loss of these four and at the same time carry a feeling of pride in that we have so clever a quartette to boast of. We wish them every success possible in their advanced course and trust that our only Freshette will succeed in making as many acquaintances as she has done heretofore.

Marriages

Gardiner-Nicholson.

The marriage of Mary Livingstone, daughter of Thomas W. Nicholson, to Dr. Bertram R. Gardiner took place at St. Andrew's Church Wednesday, December 22, 1915.

The ceremony was given a military touch by the presence of the bride's brother, Hugh M. Nicholson, in the uniform of the United States navy, and a number of relatives of the bride in the uniform of the Canadian service.

The bride entered the church on the arm of her father and proceeded down the aisle to the strains of the Mendelssohn "Wedding March."

A wedding breakfast at the bride's home, 338 Dundas street, followed.

Dr. and Mrs. Gardiner will be at home after January 15, 1916, at 420 Dovercourt street, Toronto, where Dr. Gardiner will resume his dental practice.

Mrs. Dr. Gardiner is a graduate, 1915, of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

Rev. Dr. C. MacGregor officiated.

The Hya Yaka wishes Dr. Bert and Dr. May Gardiner the heartiest congratulations and future prosperity and happiness.

NOVEL WAR NEWS.

It is something in these times to get a novel view of the war. Two workmen were discussing it, obviously under the influence of a great deal of unofficial news. "It'll be an awful long job, Sam," said one. "It will an' all," replied the other. "You see, these Germans is taking thousands and thousands of Russian prisoners, and the Russians is taking thousands and thousands of German prisoner. If it keeps on all the Russians will be in Germany and all the Germans in Russia. And then they'll start fresh all over again, fighting to get back to their 'omes."

Obituary

THE LATE DR MINNS.

"No man knoweth what the morrow will bring forth."

Little did the seniors realize that on the afternoon of Friday, December 3rd, was the last time that Dr. Minns was to be among them. When on the morning of Tuesday, December 7th, word was whispered around that he had crossed the Great Divide the morning before, a most intense feeling of consternation, accompanied with sorrow permeated the whole atmosphere, and the students moved about feeling that they had lost a true friend and a willing helper.

Dr. C. R. Minns was born at 59 Major St. on August 27th, 1892, and attended Lansdowne public school, from whence he went to Harbord Collegiate Institute, where he took an active interest in the student life there.

In the fall of 1909 he entered the halls of the R. C. D. S. to begin the study of his chosen profession. It was there he showed himself to be a real student. He succeeded in obtaining first place in each of the four years he attended. During his course he held several offices in the College and graduated in the spring of 1913 at the age of 21.

He became connected with the R. C. D. S. in the fall of '14, and with which he remained until the time of his death. He was demonstrator in the junior laboratory and infirmary. He also had a clinic at the Sick Children's Hospital. His private office was located on the corner of College and Bathurst Sts.

The funeral took place from the home of his parents at 59 Major St., on Wednesday, December 8th, at 2.30, and he was carried to his rest in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Dr. Minns will long be remembered by the graduates of the R. C. D. S., for he stood for all that was high in dentistry, and by untiring efforts and example he inspired the students to set high ideals and to live unsatisfied until they were attained.

EXCHANGES.

Conducted by Dr. B. R. Gardiner.

A very interesting article appears in November, 1915, Oral Health, "The Progress of the Research Commission of the National Dental Association," by Weston A. Price, D.D.S., M.I., Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Price gives us a brief summary of the work done by the Research Commission. The whole article is well worth the student's attention. One cannot read it without realizing that dentistry is advancing rapidly and that, in order to keep pace with this advance, each of us must be continually preparing. How true it is that "education ends only with death"!

The fact that the mouth is a "hot bed" for bacteria to grow in, that the focus of infection of many disease is in this cavity, and the dentist has the opportunity of observing the first symptoms, and that secondary lesions have arisen, giving rise to systemic disturb-

ances by the time a physician is called upon the scene, should make each of us realize the tremendous responsibility that is upon the shoulders of the dental surgeon.

"We find, as was expressed in the meeting I referred to, the medical profession are placing the question of diagnosis of an arthritis in the hands of the dental profession, which means that you will see these cases years and months before the physician, and the dental profession must learn to observe the first symptoms of enlargement of the joints, and immediately recognize the significance and look for the focus of infection, immediately eliminate it if possible, and save the patient from these grave joint disorders which come from a deforming arthritis, because after it has established itself with secondary foci in the joints, it is almost impossible to remove it, to correct it, and cure it, although the primary focus has been removed. Then it becomes necessary for the dentist not only to recognize arthritis, but to recognize the symptoms by questioning in regard to a large number of those chronic disorders from which people suffer before they are serious enough to have consulted their physicians about them. How are we going to do it? There is only one way, and that is to know the symptomatology of these chronic disorders. In the second place, we should know the pathology of their development, and, in the third place, we should know the relation of that pathology to the focus of infection and recognize and differentiate the various types of infection of the mouth and know which one is probably related to them. In my judgment, there is no question brought to the attention of the dental profession to-day that is more urgent than that of the problem of differentiation. I shall not refer particularly to the discussions of this afternoon, although they demonstrate it, but it is true that every discussion that I have heard for some time has brought up the question of septic infections without differentiating between the different types of infections, and without really having a basis for differentiation, for we have not yet the knowledge, and yet it is very clear that it will be possible in ten years from now. We will be able to differentiate the different types as we differentiate the degrees or types of infection of what we term pyorrhoea alveolaris, or whatever you choose to call it. The point I want to emphasize is that to get that information, and to do so as a dental profession, we must become students.

"There never was a time when the dental profession, if it so desires, could so well step into the breach and furnish information for the medical profession which will be received by that body with open arms, who will give us full credit for our place in the healing art."

C. O. T. C. NEWS.

The class taking the proficiency course for certificate "A" has been cut down to 25 members, each of which expects to qualify for a commission in one of the Canadian overseas battalions in the near future

A draft of 50 men is to be taken from the C. O. T. C. each month for commissions in the Imperial army. A number of "L" Co. are

thinking of proceeding overseas in this manner. For those wishing the responsibility of an officer this is a grand opportunity. Transportation as an officer is paid, and regular pay, amounting to about the same as the Canadian, commences from the date of attestation.

Sergeant-Major T. Campbell has been missed by "L" Co. the past few weeks. Everyone hopes to see "Tim" recovered and back with us in the near future.

A number of Freshmen have enlisted since the last issue of the Hya Yaka. We wish them all a speedy and safe return.

Mr. C. T. Parker has joined the C. A. D. C. at Montreal. He says there are a few openings still left in the Montreal corps.

C. T. PARKER JOINS DENTAL CORPS.

The sophomore class has lost its third member this year by the departure of Mr. Chester T. Parker, who has joined the Divisional Dental Corps, now being formed in Montreal.

On returning to his home in Leeds village, Que., for the Christmas vacation, Pte. Parker did not have any immediate intention of enlisting, but upon hearing that men were needed in the Dental Corps, he at once offered his services. Although enlisting as a private, Parker has every assurance that he will be promoted very shortly to the rank of a sergeant, and we feel sure that he will make the best use of the knowledge he has gained at the R. C. D. S.

Prior to his departure to join the Dental Corps, Mr. Reid, on behalf of the sophomore class, presented "Ches." with a military wrist watch. Mr. Reid, in making the presentation, referred to his modest and unassuming disposition and intimated to him how keenly his loss would be felt by the class.

After three lusty cheers were given, Parker replied and expressed his regret at severing his associations with the members of class '18. He further stated that if any further openings should arise in the Dental Corps, he would advise the class, as he would like to see them filled by his friends from class '18.

LETTER FROM R. V. McLAUGHLIN.

Belgium, Dec. 20th, 1915.

To Class '16, R. C. D. S.

Dear Class:—

Your kind remembrance, in the form of two large boxes of "banquet," arrived to-day, and allow me to express to you all my appreciation of your thoughtfulness and good taste. There will be a big feast here in the "office" to-morrow night, and the toast will be "'16, God bless her." The utensils will be tin cups, and the refreshment coffee, but it will be a hearty toast nevertheless.

Since College opened last fall I have often thought of you all and wondered how things were going under the reign of the new Dean (especially for Dick). I have been going to write several times, but family correspondence and a natural dread of pen and ink has kept me from it, and besides there isn't a hang of a lot to write about.

The Captain and I are attached to Number Two Field Ambulance, which at present is located in a small Belgium village about three and a half miles from the front line of trenches. The advance dressing station is closer up though, and in fact less than three-quarters of a mile back, but the only time I go there is when my curiosity gets the better of my common sense, which, by the way, isn't often. This village here is, of course, well in range for the German big guns, but up to date since coming here has only been shelled twice, and then only slightly, the only casualty being a civilian killed. On this occasion three pieces of shrapnel dropped outside in the road, but before I could get outside to get them, another fellow had them. When I was up at the advance last time, though, I gathered up all the souvenirs I could carry back, bullets, shell noses, etc.

For the last two days and nights our artillery have been working steadily and the sound of the big guns almost deafen a fellow. Night before last the Germans pulled off two gas attacks just this side of Ypres, but I understand that the smoke helmets were a complete success, and the Huns got no farther than their own entanglements. The next morning when we woke up the air was full of gas, but not strong enough for us to put on our respirators.

Regarding our professional work, I might say that we are busy from morning till night, and although we have been working for four months and every day in the week at that, the parades are as large as ever. Up to the present moment, 2,675 patients have been treated by us, so you can figure for yourself how many spare moments we have. I have a chair of my own and can truthfully say I have done my share.

Captain McNevin was in to-night, and it was sure a pleasure to see his smiling face again. He darn near crushed my fingers to pieces when he shook hands. Friends of Spike's will doubtless remember his grip. He said he was rushed to death with work, and in fact every dental surgeon over here will tell you the same thing. Our corps are the busiest men in the army.

I have also seen Hap. McBride and Little Joe Irvin, but none of the other boys lately. Hap. says he is having the time of his life, and seems to be as happy as a lark. Joe's knowledge of the French language surprised me. I don't know where he got it all, but he can certainly shoot it out, and a la mode at that. I thought that when Joe enlisted he would break his heart because he couldn't wear spats, but he seems quite content with his officers' cap.

Well, boys, I don't suppose I will over meet you as a class again, so will take this opportunity of wishing you all the best of luck on your examinations and in your future practises.

With kind remembrances to the Faculty and student body, I am, as per usual,

ROSS V. McLAUGHLIN,
(Sgt.) No. 2 Field Ambulance, 1st Canadian B. E. F.

Athletic World



BASKETBALL.

Dents played their first Sifton Cup game on Tuesday, January 11th, going down to defeat at the hands of their old rivals, Jr. Vics., by the score of 25-22. Half time score, 16-12 in favor of Victoria.

The game was fast and exciting throughout, and the result was always in doubt until the final whistle blew. Chegwin and Holmes played a stellar game at forward, while Poag, Turner and McGowan played a good defensive game and worked in some effective combination. Freetone, who replaced Chegwin when injured, also showed up well. Moot and Coles were the stars for Victoria. Line-up: Junior Vic.—Moot, centre; Coles and Pearson, forwards; Stewart and Mullet, guards. Dents:—Turner, centre; Holmes and Chegwin (Freestone), forwards; Poag and McGowan, guards. Referee: W. Zimmerman.

By-Plays.

Dents were minus the services of J. C. McLaurin, who has been working out as guard. Mac has been laid up in bed with the grippe for this last few days.

Dents will lose a good forward in "Stew." Holmes, who has enlisted with the Signal Corps, and will probably leave the city any day.

The showing of Dents against Victoria was an surprise, as Jr. Vics. appear to be the team to beat for the Sifton Cup, and good basketball material has been scarce this year.

It will be noticed that the Dents team is composed of practically the first two years. This is on account of enlistments and the failure of some of the Senior years to turn out to practice.

Active Service Roll

GRADUATES

Lieut. H. F. Alford, C. A. D. C., Overseas.	Capt. F. P. Shaw, London, Ont.
Lieut. G. Atkinson, C. A. D. C., Overseas.	Lieut. W. G. Trelford, Exhibition Camp, Toronto.
Capt. W. G. MacNevin, C. A. D. C. "	Lieut. J. D. Duff, Exhibition Camp, Toronto.
Capt. A. G. Lough, C. A. D. C. "	Lieut. J. S. Girvin, Exhibition Camp, Toronto.
Lieut. K. H. Atkey, C. A. D. C. "	Lieut. Jas. McDonald, C. A. D. C., Overseas.
Lieut. D. H. Hammill, C. A. D. C. "	
Capt. E. A. Grant, C. A. D. C. "	

UNDERGRADUATES

OVERSEAS

Class '16.

J. E. Dores, A. D. C., Shornecliffe.
W. C. Legett, A. D. C., Dardanelles.
C. F. McCartney, A. D. C., Belgium.
E. S. McBride, A. D. C., Belgium.
R. V. McLaughlin, A. D. C., Belgium.
R. H. Wing, A. D. C., Shornecliffe.

Class '17.

F. H. Barry, A. D. C., France.
A. Chambers, A. D. C., France.
A. W. Jones, A. D. C., France.

Lieut. J. G. Larmour, C. F. A., Shornecliffe.

H. B. Legate, A. D. C., Bermuda.
T. E. Walker, C. F. A., Shornecliffe.
B. Watson, C. A. M. C., France
A. Walton, C. A. D. C., France

Class '18.

J. E. Irwin, C. A. D. C., France.
J. V. Lally, C. A. D. C., France.
J. T. Irwin, 4th U. of T. Co., Shornecliffe.
Lieut. R. B. McGuire, England.

CONCENTRATION CAMP

Class '17.

Lieut. R. M. Barbour, 64th Battalion.
Lieut. E. R. Dixon, 74th Battalion.
T. H. Hutchinson, C. A. D. C., London.
W. A. Porter, C. A. M. C., Smith's Falls.
Lieut. E. Bishop, P. S. I., Toronto.

Class '18.

E. Garfat, 71st Battalion.
H. Greenwood, 76th Battalion.
A. N. Laidlaw, Machine Gun.

G. G. Jewitt, Field Ambulance.
C. T. Parker, C. A. D. C., Montreal.

Class '19.

C. C. Ramage, C. A. M. C.
G. H. Sloan, C. A. M. C.
F. Cluff, 161st Battalion.
W. H. Smith, 160th Battalion.
S. Holmes, Divisional Signal Corps.
R. Hall, C. A. D. C.
R. Reid.



MacDonald, '19: "I came near studying to be an oculist."

Chegwin, '19: "What made you change your mind?"

MacDonald, '19: "Dad's Scotch. Said people had only two eyes, while they had thirty-two teeth."

He has returned, we are pleased to note, and is doing business as usual, dishing out information upon anything and everything, in fact—

If there's anything at any time
 You think you'd like to know,
 Pray let me recommend
 That you to Butch Smith do go.

Dr. Campbell: "Hear you are engaged in some original research. In what subject?"

Reid, '18: "I'm trying to discover why the ink won't flow from my fountain pen unless I place it in an upright position in the pocket of my light fancy vest."

Before the Freshmen began to write their first term exam. before Christmas, Dr. W. gave them the following: "Gentlemen, I am a great believer in the honour system, so I will not exercise any supervision over you. However, for convenience, I will have you sit two seats apart. Although I have implicit confidence in your honour, I will divide the class into two divisions and give each alternate row a different question. You will please bring your notebooks to my desk and leave them there, lest they get in your way and interfere with your writing. While the examination goes on I will stroll around the room, not for the purpose of supervision, but simply to benefit my liver. The examination will now begin."

Col. Lang (inspecting C. O. T. C. at Niagara): "How is it that you did not shave this morning?"

Freeston, "L. Co.": "I did, sir."

Benson, '17: "It sure is cold to-day."

Hagey, '17 (with shrugged shoulders and chattering teeth): "Don't talk to me about chivalry."

Bean, '18: "There goes a man noted for his finished sentences."

Chegwin, '18: "Is he a novelist?"

Bean, '18: "No, an ex-convict."

Brick, '18: "Well, I became engaged during the holidays."

McGowan, '18: "Is that so? Has the lady any dowry?"

IN FRESH LAB.

Prof. Coon: "Where did you get that zinc model, sir?"

Freshman: "On the head, sir!"

"I can give you a cold bite," said the woman.

"Why not warm it up?" said the tramp.

"There ain't no wood sawed."

"Well, give it to me cold."

An awful swell—The cheek after a toothache.

"The other day," said "Doc, '19, "my wife went down town and paid twenty dollars for an embroidered handkerchief." "Doc." told her that twenty dollars was too much to blow in.

"Say, Doc," said the scrawny scrubwoman, "yer gettin' a perty good thing out o' tendin' that rich Jones boy, ain't yer?"

"Well," said the doctor, amused, "I get a pretty good fee, yes. Why?"

"Well, Doc," I 'opes yer won't fergit that my Willie thrun the brick that 'it 'im."

Roy Musgrove was being entertained the other evening by a few songs from his lady friend. When she had finished, Roy, enraptured, cried: "What a beautiful falsetto voice."

"Huh," said little brother, hiding behind the piano, "just wait till you see her false set o' teeth."

Godfrey, '16, took a young lady to a show the other night and, seeing what appeared to be a thread on her shoulder, gallantly attempted to remove it. Now the young lady wonders who stole her union suit.

Brick, '18: "No, but she has had her appendix removed. That puts me \$500 to the good."

Professor to Bertrand at B. B.: "Make drawing of gland in oesophagus."

After drawing: "Looks like a whiskey and soda, doesn't it?"

O'Leary, '19: "Sure, and what breed is your dog?"

Owner: "It's a cross between an ape and an Irishman."

O'Leary, '19: "Faith, then we're both related to the beast."

Brown was in the first stage of convalescence after a serious operation and was in a ward with three other patients, who were passing the time by criticizing the surgeon in charge.

"He's very careless," said one. When he sewed me up he left his scissors inside me."

"And he had to re-open me to recover a spool of wire," said another.

"He left his tweezers in me," said a third.

Just then the door opened and the surgeon in question poked in his head.

"Do any of you know what became of my satchel?" he asked.

Brown fainted.

Lady: "What is the charge for extracting one tooth, doctor?"

Dr. P.: "One dollar without gas and two dollars with gas."

Lady: "All right, I'll be around by daylight and have it done for a dollar."

Bier: "Bet you can't guess who's making shells."

Mills: "Who? T. Eaton Co.?"

Bier: "No, the chickens."

Father: "When I married your mother I was earning \$10 a week. Two years later I bought out my employer."

Daughter: "And put in a cash register!"

Lymburner, '16: "Do you know anything about flirting?"

Holt, '16: "No. I thought I did, but when I tried it, the girl married me."

WAR NEWS.

Pilky (motoring through the country last summer): "Oh" exclaimed his fair one, as a couple of calves scampered across the meadow, "what pretty cowlets."

"You are mistaken dear," said Pilky. "Them's bullets."

The dentist was puzzling over his appointment book. "One old hen at 2 p.m.," he read. "What the deuce does that mean?" "Gee, I forgot," said the new office boy. "She called up while you were at lunch; I couldn't get no name, but she said she'd been broodin' over it and decided to ask you to give her a settin'."

WON THE POT.

That little hand!
 I hold it firm in mine,
 And scan its outline fine,
 My eyes expand,
 And grow with love intense and strong
 I gaze upon it fond and long,
 That little hand!

That little hand!
 It is so smooth, so pure and white
 And covered o'er with diamonds quite
 Of beauty grand.
 Oh, how I love it! some press
 It to my lips in fond caress,
 That little hand!

That little hand!
 There are no others fair as you!
 I lay you down, and gladly too,
 With manner bland.
 It was a diamond flush and straight!
 Soon may I hold its charming mate!
 That little hand!

One of the numerous arguments between Ross and Jewitt:—

Jewitt: "Say, Ross, I saw you with Mary last night. You ought to know better than to go with such old girls."

Ross: "She's not old, only 19."

Jewitt: "Get out; she's 21."

Ross: "Well, I saw in their family Bible that she was only 19 and you can't scratch that out."

Jewitt: "Well, just to prove that she is 21, I have known her ever since she was a baby, and I know she has had the seven years' itch three times and $3 \times 7 = 21$, and you can't scratch that out either."

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Dental Laboratory, 2 College St.

C. L. Daly, 11 Grenville St.

Temple, Pattison Co. Ltd., 243 College St.

White, S.S., Dental Mnfg. Co., 227-231 College St.

Wearing, J. O., 70 Lombard St.

Goldsmith Bros., 24 Adelaide St. West.

Drugs—Ferrier, Geo. W., 233 College St.

Framing (Picture)—Geddes, J. W., 425 Spadina Ave.

Gent's Furnishings—

Beebe, F. H., 280 College St.

Hickey's, 97 Yonge St.

Bay Tree Haberdashery, 116 Bay St.

Hardware—Maas, W. F., Spadina Ave., (below Oxford)

Hotels—

Waverley Hotel, Spadina Avenue and College St.

Hotel Carls-Rite, Front and Simcoe Sts.

Matriculation—Dominion Business College, 359 College St.

Operating Coats—Miller Mfg. Co., 44-46 York St.

Photographers—Farmer Bros. Ltd., 492 Spadina Ave.

Printers—

The Strathmore Press, 206 Simcoe St.

Sutherland Print Shop, 382 Spadina Ave.

Shoe Repairs—Varsity Shoe Repair Works, 439 Spadina Ave.

Signs—Stevenson, H. H., Cor. Lombard and Church Sts.

Sporting Goods—Brotherton, John, 550 Yonge St.

Tailors—Walker, G. Hawley, Ltd., 126-8 Yonge St.

Miscellaneous

Canadian Oral Prophylactic Ass'n, Ltd.

Horlick's Malted Milk Co.

Parke, Davis & Co.

City Dairy

When Patronizing Advertisers Mention "Hya, Yaka"

MAN FOR SUNDAY WORK.

"Tommy Atkins," pleaded exemption from church parade on the ground that he was an agnostic. The sergeant-major assumed an expression of innocent interest.

"Don't you believe in the Ten Commandments?" he mildly asked the bold freethinker.

"No, sir," was the reply.

"What! Not the rule about keeping the Sabbath?"

"Ah, well, you're the very man I've been looking for to scrub out the canteen."

She met him in the darkened hall.

Said he, "I've brought some roses."

Her answer seemed irrelevant—

It was, "How cold your nose is!"

A successful farmer has to be sharp as a razor (raiser).

College Student:

Roses are red, violets are blue;

Send me ten dollars and I'll think of you.

His Loving Father:

Some roses are red, other are pink.

Enclosed find ten dollars, well, I don't think.

-
- * Drawings from life—pulling teeth.

A touching incident—A physician feeling a patient's pulse.

Col. Lang (surveying more closely the week's growth): "How can you say that you shaved with a beard like that on?"

Freeston (rubbing his chin): "Well, it's like this. We have only one mirror in our tent, and I must have shaved some other fellow."

Dr. Clarkson (at hospital clinic, to second half of class): "How many gentlemen here have dissected the leg?"

Nobody stirred.

Dr. Clarkson: "Strange! Now then, Mr. McLaurin, since you dissected the arm, tell me how the arteries about the elbow are arranged."

McLaurin: "I dissected the leg, doctor."

Harry Smith, '16, says he has no sense of humor.

Clark, '16, with profuse apologies: "Harry, I always said you had no sense nor humor."

A physician attended an old Scotch lady who had a severe cold. "Did your teeth chatter when you felt the chill coming over you?" he asked. "I dinna ken, doctor; they were lying on the table!" she replied pleasantly.—Oral Hygiene.



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When Patronizing Advertisers Mention "Hya Yaka"

The HYA YAKA

Vol. XIV,

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1916

No. 5

List of Members of Staff from Inception

A complete list of the members of the staff of the School of Dentistry of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons from its inception.

1. *J. B. WILLMOTT, D.D.S., M.D.S., LL.D., Dean, 1875-1915; Operative Dentistry, 1875-1905; Dental Pathology, 1875-1905; Prosthetic Dentistry, 1875-1908; Chemistry, 1875-1877; Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1875-1889; Jurisprudence, 1901-1915.
2. L. TESKEY, M.B., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.D.S.—Anatomy, 1875-1877; Physiology, 1875-1877, 1879-1893; Histology, 1875-1893; Medicine and Surgery, 1875-1905; Chemistry, 1877-1879; Visceral Anatomy, 1879-1893.
3. *W. T. STUART, M.D., C.M.—Regional Anatomy, 1877-1906; Visceral Anatomy, 1877-1879; Physiology, 1877-1879; Chemistry, 1879-1911; Practical Chemistry and Metallurgy, 1906-1909; Anatomy, 1906-1915; Inorganic Chemistry, 1911-1915.
4. R. M. FISHER, M.D., C.M., L.D.S.—Infirmary, 1877-1883.
5. *A. W. SPAULDING, L.D.S.—Infirmary, 1880-1882, 1885-1889.
6. *A. C. McKINLAY, L.D.S.—Infirmary, 1883-1885.
7. ¶W. E. WILLMOTT, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1889-1893; Infirmary, 1889—, Superintendent, 1889-1908; Dental Technique, 1893-1908; Metallurgy, 1899-1908; Materia Medica and Pharmacology, Jan. 1913—.
8. A. H. HIPPLE, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Crown and Bridge, 1892-1893.
9. F. J. CAPON, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Crown and Bridge, 1893-1900.
10. *G. A. PETERS, M.B., M.R.C.S. (Eng.)—Visceral Anatomy, 1893-1894; Physiology, 1893-1894.
11. J. J. MACKENZIE, B.A., M.B.—Histology, 1893-1909; Bacteriology, 1893-1909; Comparative Dental Anatomy, 1893-1909.
12. HAROLD CLARK, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1893-1908.
13. ¶A. E. WEBSTER, L.D.S., D.D.S., M.D.—Demonstrator, 1894-1905; Infirmary, 1894-1905; Orthodontia, 1899-1906; Operative Dentistry, 1906—; Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, 1905—; Porcelain, 1908-1911; Dean, 1915—.
14. A. PRIMROSE, M.B. C.M. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.)—Visceral Anatomy, 1894-1905; Physiology, 1894-1905; Medicine and Surgery, 1905-1906, 1908-1914; Surgery, 1906-1908.
15. *HON. DAVID MILLS, LL.B., Q.C.—Jurisprudence, 1894-1901.
16. W. P. COHOE, B.A.—Practical Chemistry, 1896-1898.
17. W. C. TROTTER, B.A., L.D.S., D.D.S.—Practical Chemistry, 1898-1904; Practical Chemistry and Metallurgy, 1904-1906.

18. J. F. ROSS, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Porcelain, 1899-1908.
19. ¶A. J. McDONAGH, L.D.S.—Crown and Bridge, 1900-1903; Pyorrhoea, 1909—.
20. E. C. ABBOTT, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1900-1906.
21. ¶G. G. HUME, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1900-1906; Orthodontia, 1906—.
22. THOS. HENDERSON, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Nitrous Oxide, 1902-1908.
23. ¶F. D. PRICE, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Electro Therapeutics, 1902—.
24. A. W. THORNTON, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Crown and Bridge, 1903-1913.
25. ¶F. A. CLARKSON, M.B.—Visceral Anatomy, 1905-1906; Physiology, 1905—; Medicine and Surgery, 1915—.
26. ¶W. E. CUMMER, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1906-1908; Prosthetics Dentistry, 1908—; Metallurgy, 1908-1911.
27. ¶A. A. STEWART, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1906-1913; Crown and Bridge, 1913—.
28. R. J. READE, M.A., M.D., C.M., L.D.S., D.D.S.—Medicine, 1906-1908.
29. ¶G. M. HERMISTON, B.A., L.D.S., D.D.S.—History and Ethics, 1906—.
30. F. C. BECKER, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1907-1908.
31. HAROLD CLARKSON, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Materia Medica and Pharmacology, 1908-Jan. 1913.
32. ¶E. W. PAULL, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Anaesthetics, 1908—; Exodontia, 1908—.
33. A. R. JORDAN, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1907-1909.
34. ¶J. A. BOTHWELL, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1908-1913; Hospital Clinician, 1915—.
35. L. A. MAXWELL, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1907-1910; 1911-1912.
36. ¶B. O. FIFE, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1907.
37. B. E. BROWNLEE, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1907-1908.
38. *W. H. DOHERTY, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1907-1909; Dental Anatomy, 1909-1915; Comparative Dental Anatomy, 1909-1915.
39. W. G. WOOD, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1908-1909.
40. ¶J. W. CORAM, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1908—; Ceramics, 1911—.
41. C. E. BROOKS, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1908-1910.
42. ¶W. SECCOMBE, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Superintendent, 1908—; Dental Economics, 1913—.
43. ¶J. S. GRAHAM, M.B., M.R.C.S.—Histology, 1909—; Bacteriology, 1909—; Pathology, 1912—.
44. T. H. GRAHAM, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1909-1910.
45. -H. E. KLINGER, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Practical Chemistry and Metallurgy, 1909-1913; Metallurgy, 1911-1913.

46. F. E. RISDON, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1908-1910.
47. J. A. SLADE, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator 1909-1911.
48. R. S. WOOLLATT, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1910-1913.
49. H. M. RICHARDSON, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1910-1915.
50. C. V. WALLACE, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1910-1913.
51. E. C. VEITCH, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1910-1911.
52. ¶C. A. CORRIGAN, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstator, 1910—.
53. H. S. RAPER, D.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.—Organic and Physiolgical Chemistry, 1911-1913.
54. ¶A. D. A. MASON, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Clinician at Hospital, 1911-1915; Demonstrator, 1915—.
55. F. L. BADGLEY, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1911-1913.
56. J. O. WILSON, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1911-1913, 1914-1915.
57. ¶T. W. DAWSON, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1912—.
58. ¶H. M. LANCASTER, B.A., Sc.—Organic and Physiological Chemistry, 1913—.
59. G. A. WILCOX, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1913-1914.
60. ¶THOS. COWLING, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Metallurgy, 1913—; Practical Chemistry, 1913—.
61. F. G. LAW, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1913-1914.
62. ¶R. D. THORNTON, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1913 - 1915; Dental Anatomy, 1915—; Comparative Dental Anatomy, 1915.
63. E. E. BRUCE, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1913-1914.
64. ¶G. H. CORAM, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1913—
65. ¶W. C. SMITH, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1913—
66. *C. R. MINNS, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1913-1915.
67. ¶E. S. RYERSON, M.D., C.M.—Medicine and Sugery, 1914—
68. ¶I. H. ANTE, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1914—
69. ¶H. K. BOX, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1914—
70. ¶E. A. GRANT, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1914—
71. ¶B. R. GARDINER, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1914—
72. ¶L. F. DOYLE, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1914—
73. ¶G. COVEYDUC, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1914—
74. ¶J. H. DUFF, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1914—
75. ¶E. C. BOYLE, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1915—
76. ¶N. T. MACLAUREN, M.B.—Histology Laboratory, 1915—
77. ¶H. CAMPBELL, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1915—
78. ¶W. H. COON, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Demonstrator, 1915—
79. ¶R. G. McLAUGHLIN, L.D.S., D.D.S.—Jurisprudence, 1915—

As several of the Demonstrators were appointed or resigned during a session, some of the above dates may not be absolutely accurate.

*Deceased. ¶On staff, Jan. 1, 1915.

Synopsis of Sittings

(By Dr. W. E. Cummer.)

FULL UPPER AND LOWER METAL, GYSI ADAPTABLE ARTICULATOR.

1st Sitting:

- 1.—Examination.
- 2.—Impressions (Clapp, p. 11-62).
- 3.—Shade and Mold (Clapp, p. 67-116).

Interval:

- 1.—Form Models and Dies.
- 2.—Form Metal Bases, Upper and Lower.

2nd Sitting:

- 1.—Verify Shade and Mold.
- 2.—Fit bases, make necessary corrections...
- 3.—Build down Upper 1 M.M. past lip in repose. Trim to occlusal plane, sandpaper, oil, and chill (Keep well over ridge).
- 4.—Cone of wax on distal part upper trial plate.
- 5.—Upper cold and hard, build up lower soft and warm, have patient "close" till profile correct.
- 6.—Test uniform contact.
- 7.—Build out facial contour (Clapp, p. 35).
- 8.—High lip line.
- 9.—Median line.
- 10.—Angle of Mouth.
- 11.—Attach horseshoe plate, soften and narrow upper, have patient "close" at light biting stress (p. 179 Clapp).
- 12.—Have patient practice side movements until proficient.
- 13.—Record lateral movement, measure, enter on card, set articulator (p. 172, 173, 181, Clapp).

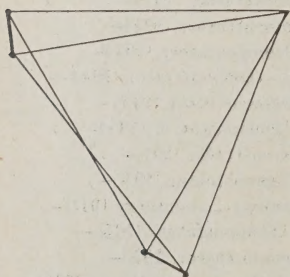


Fig. 14—Incorrect.

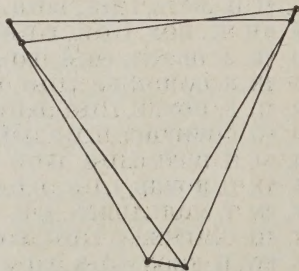


Fig. 15—Correct.

Schematic representation of the correct and incorrect theories regarding the movement of the mandible at the condyle during lateral movement referred to in text and Fig. 11-12-13. It has been supposed that when the jaw was swinging to the masticating side (E and F Fig. 13) that it was simply swinging in a rotatory movement with the opposite condyles as centre. Professor Gysi has shown this to be incorrect, and that in the lateral mastication movement, the whole mandible moves inward laterally as well as forward, while on the other side the condyle, instead of merely rotating, Fig. 14, moves slightly outward, Fig. 15. See also Figs. 17, 18.

14.—Record Condyle Path, measure, enter on card, set articulator and adjust for side play, remove condyle path register with pencils equidistant from face (p. 174, 175, 183, Clapp), leaving horseshoe plate in mouth.

15.—Add Black Wax to horseshoe plate and incisor path register to upper (p. 171 Clapp), make rotation point tracing (p. 176-177 Clapp).

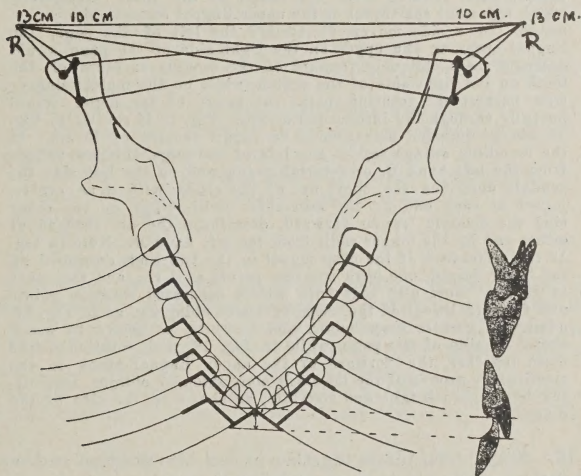


Fig. 17

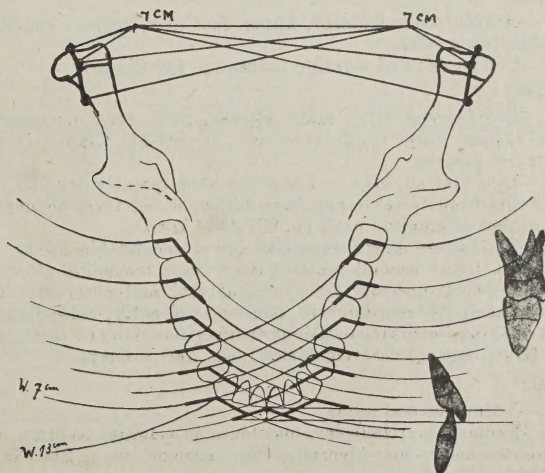


Fig. 18

Fig. 17 shows rotation point 13 CM apart from the greatest distance, and to the distal as shown in Fig. 16. In a side movement, say towards the left of the page, the jaw is swung, not from the condyle, but at the left hand R, the rotation point. The condyle nearest it takes the short path the ends of which are joined to the two short radii running from R, and the condyle farthest away from R follows the longer paths, the ends of which are joined by the two longer radii from R. The heavy lines, therefore, denote the travel of the condyle in the glenoid fossae. Note also the oblique lines running from the centre of the teeth themselves, which represent the travel of the upper lingual cusps in side movements. In a side movement toward the left of the page, the lingual cusps on the upper on the right side of the page would describe areas obliquely forward on the occlusal surfaces of the teeth on the right side of the sketch, while on the masticating or side nearest the rotation point the cusps of the upper travel buccally through the intercusp spaces. Fig. 18 is similar to Fig. 17, except rotation points on 7 cm. apart instead of 13 cm. If the mandible swings say to the left of the page, the jaw swings from the left hand R. or rotation point, and on the left side the condyle describes the short arc of the circle with R as centre, joined at each end by the two short radii—while on the other side the condyle travels forward, describing the arc touched at either end by the longer radii from the left hand R. Note in Fig. 18 the difference of the cusp travel in the two lines described by the lower cuspid, one with rotation points at 7 cm. and the other at 13 cm. Note also that with widely separated rotation points and forward travel of the cusps of lesser obliquity, as in Fig. 17, admits of greater cusp height and overbite, as shown by small sketch at side of the page, while in Fig. 18, with rotation points close together, the forward of the upper lingual cusps in the masticatory groove of the lowers is more strongly oblique, necessitating lesser cusp height and overbite, as shown at the side of the diagram.

16.—Staple trial plates together in rest bite position and remove with incisor guide pin in apex of triangle.

Interval:

1.—Attach to articulator, upper cast first, remove registering apparatus, lower after.

2.—Set position of rotation points (p. 189 Clapp).

3rd Sitting:

1.—Set anterior six make alterations in form necessary for esthetic reasons (and for interference, p. 199-201 Clapp) if necessary), try in mouth.

2.—Open bit slightly to allow for subsequently trueing.

3.—Set upper back eight, with difference of level proportional to inclination of condyle path (p. 207-213 Clapp).

4.—Set lowers beginning with lower second bicuspids, lower first molars, lower second molars, lower first bicuspids alternately side to side, then anterior six giving lateral and protrusive movements for each. Warm slightly, close bite slightly, close lightly in cusp to cusp and occlusal positions trueing positions of teeth, try in mouth (Gysi, automatic articulation), see part 7 Clapp.

Interval:

1.—Vulcanize and finish.

2.—Return to articulator, close bite to original position, grind with medium emery and glycerine (For position, see p. 214 Clapp).

4th Sitting: Insert.

FULL UPPER AND NATURAL LOWER, GYSI ADAPTABLE.**1st Sitting:**

- 1.—Examination.
- 2.—Impressions (Clapp, p. 11-62).
- 3.—Shade and Mold (Clapp, p. 67-116).

Interval:

- 1.—Form Models and Dies.
- 2.—Form Melotte's Metal Model Lower.

2nd Sitting:

- 1.—Verify Shade and Mold.
- 2.—Fit base, make necessary corrections.
- 3.—Build down Upper 1 M.M. past lip in repose (Keeping over ridge as far as possible).
- 4.—Cone of Wax on distal part upper trial plate.
- 5.—Soften lower surface of upper, have patient "close" lips and profile as guide to length of upper trial plate.
- 6.—Repeat with soft wax film and test uniform contact.
- 7.—Build out facial contour (Clapp, p. 35).
- 8.—High lip line.
- 9.—Median line.
- 10.—Lay aside upper.
- 11.—Trace compound to lower surface of horseshoe plate (without pins), take shallow impression of lower teeth with same.
- 12.—Have patient practice side movements until proficient.
- 12.—Attach Condyle Path Register, record lateral movement, measure, enter on card (p. 172-173, 181 Clapp).
- 14.—Record Condyle Path, measure, enter on card, remove condyle path register with pencils equidistant from face (p. 174-174, 183 Clapp).

Interval:

- 1.—Attach lower Melotte's Metal cast to articulator.
- 2.—Remove horseshoe plate, place upper trial plate with indents of lower natural teeth on Melotte's model, vaseline plate and attach to articulator taking care that the articulator is in rest bite position.
- 3.—Replace horseshoe plate, cut away sufficient wax from upper to allow the two models to come together in original position (see incisor guide pin), add Black Wax to horseshoe plate and incisor path register to upper (p. 171 Clapp).

3rd Sitting:

- 1.—Make rotation point tracing, and set articulator to correspond.
- 2.—Set condyle path and lateral movement dials, and position of rotation points (p. 189 Clapp).
- 3.—Set anterior six, make alterations in form necessary for aesthetic reasons, and for interference. Try in mouth.
- 4.—Open bite slightly to allow for subsequently truing.
- 5.—Set upper back eight, following each with side movements, grinding teeth where interference shows black from lower model.

Interval:

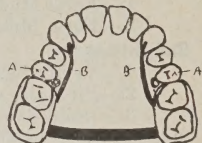
- 1.—Vulcanize and finish.
- 2.—Return to articulator, close bite to original position, make side movements correct for interference if necessary.

4th Sitting: Insert.

BRIDGES, REMOVABLE-BRIDGES, PARTIALS, ETC.

Necessary to mount full models on articulator when any amount of porcelain antagonization in bicuspid and molar regions is necessary. On account of the great variety of these cases a sequence of sittings and intervals is impossible. A general grouping of operations with an example therefore follows.

Example—Upper and Lower anterior ten in, balance missing, crowns indicated on each second bicuspid root upper and lower. Restoration—Bar upper and lower, gold, with Roach attachments and extensions.



A. Crowns with Roach Attachments.
B. Indirect Retainers.

Group of Operations—1.

1.—Prepare cavities, roots, etc., for inlays, post and caps, crowns, etc., (In example posts and caps for each of crowns).

Group of Operations—2.

1.—Take impressions drawing these. Construct metal removable-denture part, with retaining devices fitted to corresponding retaining devices on inlays, crowns, bridges, etc. (In example add Roach balls to bicuspid post and caps make gold bar upper and lower and add Roach split tube to these fitting the ball on the post and cap on the cast.)

Group of Operations—3.

1.—Build up lower trial plate on above denture framework. Attach horseshoe plate (modified), make condyle path and lateral movement registry. Set lower model in articulator as full upper and natural lower, step 12, 13, and 14, 2nd sitting and interval. Build down upper trial plate on upper metal framework, take rest bite and mount in articulator, horseshoe plate having been removed as in step No. 2, 2nd interval. To get Rotation-Points-Tracing, if upper anterior teeth are in, trace compound on the lingual side of the tracer harden and hold against the natural teeth, allowing point to trace on the black wax on the upper surface of the horseshoe plate. If upper anterior teeth are absent fasten the tracer to the trial plate as before (similar to p. 176, Clapp).

In example, the wax is added to the Bar Lower metal framework and carried up to the level of the anterior teeth. A horseshoe plate with two pins only engages the wax, and the anterior part rests on the anterior teeth. This carries the Incisor Path Register the Lower Model is in the articulator, the upper wax rim is brought down for the rest bit in the mouth, and whose upper is returned to the articulator for attachment thereupon, while still on the articulator the wax is carved away from the anterior part of upper to allow the blackened horseshoe plate to come between, the rotation point tracer is added and the whole returned to the mouth for rotation point determination.

Group of Operations—4.

With models, abutments, crowns, inlays, removable denture framework, etc., in articulator the remainder is simply a matter of articulating teeth. Add one at a time, giving side movements to each. If wax occlusal surface for gold casting is used carve to correspond with opposing teeth. (In the example, add the upper and lower back eight teeth, and build up and carve the crowns in wax to correspond to the opposing teeth in side movements).

NEWS FROM OUR SOLDIERS.

No. 11 Canadian General Hospital,
University of Toronto,
With British Force in Greece, 23-12-15.

The Editor, "Hya Yaka."

My Dear Ed.—From a recent copy of the "Hya Yaka" which I had sent to me a little while ago, I read with the greatest interest of the doings of R. C. D. S. students on active service, especially those connected with the Canadian Army Dental Corps. Before leaving England I had the pleasure of seeing several members of class '14 at St. Martin's Plains, Shorncliffe, many of whom, as you already know, have been drafted abroad.

I saw Larry Martin, '19 (who attended during session 1914-15) at the P. A. M. C. Hospital, in Sandgate, Kent. He was admitted with a sprained ankle, which he sustained whilst on manoeuvres in Shorncliffe. He is a sergeant in the 21st Battalion, and was expecting to proceed abroad as soon as he recovered.

We came to Greece from Alexandria, Egypt, about six weeks ago, and believe me we have had some time since our arrival here. The hospital is going full swing with about 1,300 patients. This, as you see, exceeds the 1,040 beds in the establishment of a general hospital. The censor does not permit me to tell you exactly where we are located in Greece. However, we are situated not far from the — line of trenches, and within easy distance of —, the fall of which took place quite recently. This town is now occupied by the enemy.

The Department of Dentistry is in charge of Drs. Gow and Malory, of Toronto, assisted by Dr. Jimmy Roberts, '15, and the writer has charge of the laboratory. This particular department of the hospital is exceptionally well equipped. The work is carried on at present in a large marque, and it is said that huts are to be erected quite shortly. The number of patients treated, per diem, average about 75, and some weeks it almost exceeds that.

It is appalling to find the number of men serving in the Imperial forces that are in urgent need of dental treatment, and so few Dental Surgeons appointed to meet with the demand. We have ever so many cases coming in daily requiring artificial dentures, the applicants often being almost edentulous, and in some cases entirely. These men, under these conditions, are expected to masticate the rations issued, "bully beef and biscuits." Consequently there is much sickness amongst the troops, due entirely to this cause.

The two Dental Officers in charge are treating as many as possible of two whole army divisions, adjacent hospitals, and also our own hospital, patients and staff: This gives you an idea of the enormous amount of work that is being done by only two Dental Surgeons. The dental profession in Canada will be proud of their achievements, and many a "Tommy" will always remember the kind and courteous treatment extended to them. The Tommies, by the way, are just "tickled to death" to come to a Canadian hospital. The classes of patients are most varied—Generals, Staff Officers, cheeky subalterns ("one stars") and last, but not least, the ever-smiling Tommy.

We have had a few bitterly cold spells lately, and consequently there has been much sickness amongst the troops, many cases of frost bites, etc. Convoys of wounded are continually arriving—all times of day and night. It must be a relief to a wounded soldier when he actually arrives at a General Hospital. The time involved in transportation is slow and often long and tedious. Taking it from the time he is actually wounded, immediately a shell or shrapnel bursts. First their cries are heard, then the call for the company stretcher-bearers, who immediately apply a field dressing. Then begins the long and arduous task of getting the wounded to the regimental aid post, where an M.O. is awaiting. He removes the field dressing, disinfects the wound and dresses it carefully. The patient is then placed on a stretcher in a horse waggon. Soon he comes to the advance dressing station of the Field Ambulance. A few brief questions, a glance at a card on his tunic, probably his wounds are again dressed, and after a hot drink is driven in a motor ambulance to the main station of the Field Ambulance. Here, if it be found necessary, he will be given an anti-tetanus injection as a safeguard against lockjaw, etc. Sometimes he may be kept here for a short length of time before being sent to the Casualty Clearing Station. At this station he may stay a day or so preparatory to being placed on a hospital train or ship bound for a Base or General Hospital. Then, of course, there are many that arrive still with the mud of the trenches on them, and no dressings applied in the meantime, other than the ordinary field dressing—because there were so many other cases needing more urgent attention than he—and owing to the limited time.

Well, I'm running away with myself, so I'll conclude, wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year.

Sincerely,

A. WYNN-JONES, '17.

NEW FRESHMEN ELECTIONS.

The week following nominations and before the election Monday was a busy one around the Lab. The policy of solicitation was adopted by many of the nominees who were seeking for the higher offices. That week was altogether a most friendly one; everybody was brotherly toward one another and blow-pipes or any other implements could be loaned with ease and willing readiness from the hopeful candidates.

"MILTON MEMORIES."

Oh, goodness! Oh my!
 Did you see the black eye
 That our Freshie brought home from the trip?
 A souvenir of to-day
 And of what **not** to say
 When one's asked, "Why don't you enlist?"

PRACTICAL HINTS.

By Dr. I. H. Ante, Demonstrator Crown and Bridge at Royal College of Dental Surgeons.

Inlay Investment.—Mix thoroughly together by bulk French's plaster 8 parts, fine silex 12 parts, fine sand 2 parts, and coarse pumice stone 2 parts. If Canadian plaster is used, use 10 parts instead of the eight.

Crown and Bridge Investment.—French's plaster 4 parts, fine sand 2 parts, and Portland cement 2 parts.

To Remove Excess Solder Out of the Cusps of a Gold Crown.—Clean the crown by heating and throwing into 40 per cent. sulphuric acid bath, wrinse in clean water. Smear the solder to be removed with flux. Fill the crown with dry whiting and pack tight. Imbed crown into charcoal block, forcing it down until the charcoal presses on the whiting. Now apply the oxidizing flame of the blowpipe to the crown, thoroughly heating the whole crown. When hot direct the flame on that portion of the crown where the excess solder is. The solder will come through the seam out upon the surface, which can afterwards be ground off. If it is a seamless crown, drill a small hole through the gold directly over the solder to be removed. By repeating this process all of the solder may be removed from out of the cusps of a gold crown.

To Remove Cemented Facings or Crown from Crowns or Bridges for Repairing.—Place the crown or bridge in a porcelain dish or test tube, cover over with concentrated hydrochloric acid. Heat the acid to boiling point, and then let cool, repeat the operation if the teeth do not come off, or leave it immersed in the acid over night. Do not try to force the porcelain off, as they will come off very easily after being treated long enough in this way.

To Secure a Fine Smooth Surface on a Spence Metal Model.—Soak the plaster impression in water for about 15 minutes, oil or vaseline the surface, pour the Spence metal into the impression when it assumes an oily appearance upon the surface and begin to solidify on the edges. Cool by immersing in a dish of cold water. Spence's metal may be cleaned by melting same and while hot pour through a small piece of wire gauze (fly screen) into a dish of water. Collect the metal from out of the water and re-melt in a clean pot.

A good sticky wax may be made by melting in order given, rosin 4 ounces, beeswax 2 ounces, and 2 teaspoons of Venice turpentine. Thoroughly melt one before adding the other, pour into tins to cool.

Aluminum Scrap (To Clean Aluminum).—Melt in a clean melting pot and while hot pour into a deep dish of water with pieces of broom corn floating upon the surface. The object of the broom corn is to divide the metal up into small ingots suitable for casting purposes.

THE MEDICAL COMMISSION.

By F. Arnold Clarkson, M.B., Secy. Ont. Med. Assoc.

Some years ago, the Premier of Ontario, the late Sir Jas. P. Whitney, promised to submit the whole question of medical education to a commission. Last fall the Government appointed Justice Hodgins to investigate the matter, and he has since been busy hearing the views of various representative bodies, interested in any way with the healing of the sick.

The history of medicine in this province was a very dark chapter during the first half of the 19th century. Quacks of all kinds flourished brazenly and unashamed. The average medical man was poorly equipped and badly trained, as must necessarily be the case in a young and growing country. But some time in the sixties, the profession was brought under the law, by an act of parliament, which defined who may practice medicine and under what conditions. The beneficial results were immediately apparent, for better medical schools came into existence, those already established took a new lease of life.

For more than forty years these conditions obtained with more or less satisfaction to the community, till in 1901, an unfortunate judgment by the Supreme Court, cast a doubt on the question of the practice of medicine, the judge holding that only those practice medicine who give drugs or surgical treatment. A swarm of quacks, chiefly from the United States, soon took advantage of this opening, with the net result that today anyone may practice medicine, provided he gives no drugs. And so under many a lamp-post grows a new "pathy" with its long-haired professor to expound the new doctrine. Men who were street car conductors today, became osteopaths tomorrow. One of the leading chiropractors was a blacksmith who left school when in the third book.

The medical profession have sought to lay before the commission all the facts relating to the education of the medical student. They hold that there should be only one doorway to medicine matriculation and that all should enter thereby. With that for a preliminary education, the young man must complete five years in his medical course and pass the prescribed examination, then he may enter upon the practice of medicine under any name he may choose. It's manifestly unfair, says they, that the government should make fish of one and fowl of another.

The osteopaths claim that they have colleges which give a thorough training, but the Flexner report stated that all these schools "fairly reeked with commercialism." The same statement is true in a much greater degree of all the other irregulars. When the exact matriculation from their students, following a five years' course, all these cults will cease to exist.

The physicians have rested their case with the commissioner on the question of the necessity of a liberal education to safeguard the public. Altho these quacks have formulated a new pathology and a novel cause of disease, which will not bear a moment's investigation, the medical bodies have refrained from attaching them from that side. Make them comply with the act regarding medical education, and they can hold any views they like.

THE HYA YAKA

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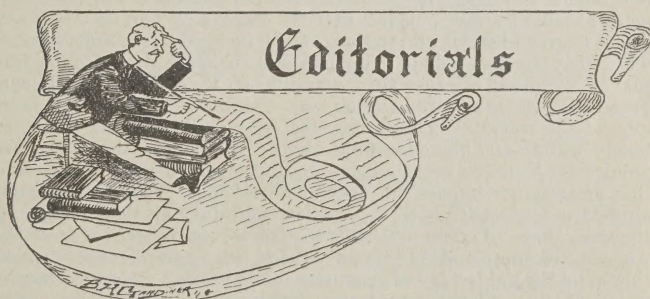
Reporting Editor—G. Vernon Fisk

Representative of Graduates—H. K. BOX, D.D.S.

VOL. XIV.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1916

No. 5



THE SUMMER COURSE.

When the idea of a summer course was presented to the faculty by the Junior Year it was supposed to have had the endorsement of all its members but one individual. Now we are told there are about nineteen dissenters. A friend of mine was always hurrying and worrying to catch a train and usually when he once got aboard he used to growl about his dislike for travel. When we get what we want we are often dissatisfied, and no doubt many a self-supporting junior wonders at next year's financial aid. To him let us offer our sympathy, but yet the future may perhaps hold forth good things, and does not Hardy say,

O Immanence, that reasonest not
In putting forth all things begot
Thou build'st Thy house in space, for what?

We believe the summer course is a rare good chance.

THE DENTAL STUDENT AND THE ARMY.

Dean Webster never announced the title of his lecture on Friday morning, the 11th of February, but yet everyone announced it to themselves at the close—(The Army Needs Dental Sergeants.)

To have faced the Senior Class and announced the subject would have, perhaps, spoiled its effect, since most Seniors wished to go with commissions, but at the close of the lecture that past idea of commission seemed not to make such a vast difference. We are informed Major Cleighton says the demand for fifty dental sergeants must be filled and if Canada does not meet the demand the supply will, perhaps, be received from our American neighbors. We do not even doubt the veracity of this statement, since cold judgment tells us since Major Cleighton is an American graduate his sympathies might well lean towards his Alma Mater and its sister colleges.

That the Senior Class will do its duty in this respect, we feel sure. Everyone has manifested a keen desire to make ready and to so arrange things for leaving to serve our country. To all this may be a chance of a lifetime, but circumstances in some cases, where dependent mothers would be left entirely alone, may blot out this keen desire to go and serve, and to those it will be hard to see the others go while they are left behind. We can only imagine their feeling like that if Napoleon, whose figure, standing on the rock of St. Helena, gazed over the sea at the setting sun. Behind him the far-off murmur of the world of chance, now lost to him; before, the waste of lonely waters and the engulfing night. We believe those who are going have much to see, much to do and much to learn. It is said that opportunity knocks but once at every door. Surely the dental student is faced with both opportunity and duty by the entrance of the same door. The far off fields of Greece, the western side of the Aegean Sea, the honored City of Athens, where bards once wept as they read the golden age of Augustus, or the sunny climes of France, where the hoary-headed professor, in his studio once slashed down line upon line in honor of his favorite Napoleon, or the fragments incident to the great struggle in Belgium, present, to us, such visions as would kindle our hearts with awe and inspiration, and the culminating sense of duty that we cannot surrender the priceless jewels of the freedom of our country. We therefore believe the unannounced title of Dean Webster's lecture will have the same effect as seeds sown upon fertile ground, and as we gaze into the future to see effects, we can see even the slumberous hills in the distance glitter with its fruit thereof.

MacDonald, '18: "My lady friend says she is going to give me a present this year that she has made with her own hands."

Abel, '18: "What is it?"

MacDonald, '18: "Eatables or wearables. I hope it is eatables; I'd rather have a stomach-ache for a week than be the laughing stock of the town for a year."

Hogg, '19: "Do you like cod-fish balls, Monty?"

Montgomery, '19: "I don't know. I never attended any."

Personals

Dr. Clarkson's lectures to the seniors, which are always very interesting and most instructive, were made more so by a visit of the entire class to the Home for Incurables on Saturday morning, February the 12th.

Here patients suffering from the more common of the incurable diseases were shown to the class, accompanied by a clear explanation by Dr. Clarkson of their causes, symptoms and effects.

The visit was most profitable judging from the intense interest manifested by all those present, and if it accomplished nothing more than forcibly impressing the fellows with some of the serious infectious diseases that the "human flesh is heir to," both from an educational and moral standpoint, then the efforts of Dr. Clarkson in kindly arranging for the visit have been repaid many times over.

The entire class owes him a debt of gratitude for the trouble he was put to in arranging for the visit.

Hya Yaka extends its congratulations to Dr. Campbell of the College staff, on his recent appointment to a commission in the C.A. D.C.

ANNUAL AT-HOME.

The at-home of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons took place with much success Friday night, February 21st, in the beautiful rooms of the Metropolitan, College street, which were lavishly decorated with palms and flowers and filled with lots of pretty girls, frocks, and with excellent music and a good floor. A buffet supper was served at small tables at midnight, and the dancers did not leave until 2 a.m. Those receiving were Mrs. Webster, looking very pretty in pale pink ninon and taffeta, and lace and diamond ornaments; Mrs. Dawson, wearing rose satin edged with brown feather trimming, which was repeated on the corsage, and a flowered chiffon scarf; Dr. Webster and the other members of the committee, Dr. Dawson and Mr. Jamieson. A few of those present were: Miss Marsh, in pink taffeta and roses; Miss Macdonald, white silk, trimmed with crystal; Miss Lye was in rose ou Barri satin and lace; Miss Miller, pale blue silk, with pink roses; Miss Ross, pale blue taffeta, with black velvet and pink roses; Miss Moore, gray satin, with girdle of flame-colored panne; Miss Peacock, blue silk, with lace and pink roses; Miss Conlin, lace flounces, mounted on pale yellow satin, with corsage bouquet of yellow roses; Miss Reynolds, very pretty in white brocade, with pink girdle, and bandeau and pink roses; Miss Girdher was very pretty in a short frock of pale blue taffet and pink roses, and her magnificent hair beautifully coiffed; Miss Tutton, white taffeta and lace; the Misses Macdonald in white chiffon and taffeta, with silver lace and white corded taffeta, respectively; Miss Russill, bright blue and silver shot taffeta, the scalloped edged adorned with tiny roses; Miss Ward, pale green silk, with black velvet and silver

lace and pink roses; Miss R. Brown, ashes of roses silk, with girdle of black velvet, and pink roses; Miss Tullock, yellow ninon, over satin, with tiny black bows round the skirt; Miss I. Ryan, rose silk and silver; Miss D. Girdler, mauve chiffon, with deep hem and girdle of violet velvet; Miss Hyde, white spotted net, with pink taffeta hem and bolero; Miss Livingston, lace over pink, with bouquet of pink roses; Miss Harrison, white lace over ping satin, with pink roses; Miss G. Harrington, pink silk, with corsage of rose silk and pink roses. Others present were: Miss Squire, Miss F. Hard, Miss Steed, Miss Russell, Miss McCoy, Miss Smythe, Miss Slaght, Miss Halloran, Miss MacBeth, Miss McCormack, Miss Marsh, Miss Ireland, Miss Nichols, Miss Carter, Miss Wright, Miss Taylor, Miss Browning, Miss Peaker.

The gentlemen present were: Dr. N. D. Liberty, Dr. Gibson, Dr. Wm. Macdonald, Dr. Robinson, B. E. Eaid, R. J. Godfrey, R. H. Mills, E. H. Clark, G. F. Gibson, W. E. Boyd, D. Boyd, R. H. Aljoe, H. Goodhand, F. M. Williamson, F. M. Deans, F. Bechely, A. Crawford, J. Ryan, W. H. Herrington, D. Leauty, M. J. Mulvihill, M. H. Hagey, S. W. Sproule, J. M. McLeod, A. W. Mackay, A. R. Poag, P. G. Hyde, S. J. Phillips, G. R. Murray, L. R. Davidson, R. D. S. Shorthead, H. H. Halloran, W. F. Purdy, D. A. Moore, J. Moss, H. W. Hogg.

The reception committee, who looked after stranger's programs and the welfare of the guests, was composed of J. A. Plunkett, F. Bell, and E. Roy Bier.

DR. CAMPBELL ACCEPTS COMMISSION IN DENTAL CORPS.

Dr. E. H. Campbell, who since last October has been demonstrator in Prosthetics and Crown and Bridge in the Sophomore Laboratory, has given up his duties to accept an appointment with the C. A. D. C. at Exhibition Camp. Dr. Campbell graduated in '14, and since that time has been practising dentistry in the city. While at college he took a keen interest in sports and won for the College many honors, and during his senior year was president of athletics.

During his associations with class '18, Dr. Campbell became very popular with the members, and all regret very keenly his departure. Before leaving, Dr. Campbell wished every man success in his exams, and also in the profession. He also expressed the hope that both hockey teams would win out in their groups.

Mr. Reid, president of the class, in a few words expressed the appreciation of Dr. Campbell's work while associated with class '18 and wished him success in his new undertaking. The class was then called upon for three cheers, which were heartily given. As a slight token of esteem for the excellent services of Dr. Campbell, class '18 presented to him an officer's cane.

Dr. R. B. Gardiner has taken up the duties as demonstrator in the Sophomore Laboratory.

"Oh! say, who was here to see you last night?"

"Only Myrtle, father."

"Well, tell Myrtle that she left her pipe on the piano."

PROFESSOR DE CHAMP SPEAKS BEFORE ROYAL DENTAL SOCIETY.

Civilian Life in France Vividly Described—Soldier's View of War Limited.

One of the most interesting and well-attended meetings of the R.D.S. was held in the Assembly Hall of the Dental College.

The programme for the evening was well filled with musical selections from the R.C.D.S. orchestra, solos from Mr. Goad. The most important feature of the evening was the speech of Professor De Champ.

Soldiers' Viewpoint Limited.

He clearly stated that a soldier's viewpoint of the war was limited to dug-outs and that an individual saw or knew very little of what was happening in France. His own experience in the trenches was limited and he stated that his brother's experience in fourteen months of service in the trenches brought him no further than a half a mile of the immediate district of the trenches and that the possibility of a bursting shell had lost its thrill of bygone days.

He stated that the French population was continually hearing in the past of a possible war, so that the people became suspicious of rumors of war. He mentioned his own personal security for safety on the 20th of July, in as much so, at that time he purchased his return railway fare to Canada, but that on August 2nd at 5 p.m. bells rang wildly throughout 36,000 French villages, and everyone in France understood that it meant mobilization. Mobilization means, to him, sobbing women, hurrying crowds, throngs at railroad stations with tearful eyes and departing kisses on their lips and yet smiling faces—It further means train loads of soldiers, horses, munitions and war supplies.

Mobilization Lasted Two Weeks.

He stated mobilization lasted for two weeks, in which time France had added 200,000 daily to her ranks, in all about 4,000,000 fighting men. Civilians in France to-day meant a population of males over 49 years of age, and women and transformation of men of all classes into an enormous fighting machine. Upon this mobilization rested the fact that France was not now a German possession, and further that Canada also was not in Germany's hands.

At the beginning of the war in France, President Poincare appealed to the women and aged men for further economy and thrift, and as a result France to-day had a larger harvest than in the past as a direct result of women's labor, who harvest the crops, conduct the street railways, repair roadways and take care of the sick and wounded. After the first two days' fighting, France had sustained 486,000 wounded soldiers, and the women of France coped admirably with the situation, some of whom never received any remuneration, while others worked for four dollars a month.

The men who were called back from the front to work in munition factories, work fourteen to fifteen hours daily for the sum of five cents a day now, while a few months ago they only received one cent a day.

The success of the adhesion of France's integrity and undiluted and consolidated resistance was due to her patriotism, which means

a real love of country. Not a liking of country such as existed in Canada, but such a love which one held midway in reference to the love of his own mother and the love of God. He pointed out that Frenchmen had been underestimated in this country and Canadians had a poor conception of what a true Frenchman's ideals were.

He mentioned the fact that the manner of living differed, but in his idea, the Christian mother in France saw no harm in giving her son wine, French wine, since it was not a concoction of a nauseated whiskey like ours; and that wine did not contain any typhoid germs like water. The manner of living in France was based upon the broadest principles of society and a tourist who only knows the heart of Paris receives a wrong impression, as he does not see the skilled scientist there, nor can he view the Christian mother at the cabarets, nor the family gathering and love of that family's assembly. He stated the father always dined at home, no matter how far his place of business was. This he states is the love of country the Frenchman holds and the love which has held back the sudden onrush of one of the most complete military systems of the world.

MAJOR CLEIGHTON ADDRESSES DENTISTS AND STUDENTS.

On Saturday, January 29th, Major Cleighton, head of the C. A. D. C., delivered an exceedingly interesting address to a large gathering of Toronto dentists and students in the Assembly Hall of the R. C. D. S., on the work of the C. A. D. C. since its inauguration. Among those present were Capt. Trelford, in charge of the clinic at Exhibition Camp; Dr. Seccombe and Dr. Campbell.

Although the corps has been in existence only eight months, the men and co-workers have wielded a very far-reaching influence in its establishment. At Shorncliffe, the clinic is located in a hut at St. Martin's Plains. Here there are six chairs with six operators, and a laboratory with 20 men where 40 to 50 dentures are turned out a day. A similar clinic is located at Sir John Moore's Plains and smaller clinics at Bramshott and several other places. In France the men are attached to the field ambulance and overwhelmed with work. They are able to do only reparatory and some prophylactic work, absolutely necessary.

An army loses 10 per cent. of its men through defective teeth, and it is to reduce this irreducible minimum that the corps has for its aim.

A new organization has been drafted by Major Cleighton and is now before the War Board. In the army the heads of departments are called Directors, so the head of the A. D. C. is to be called the Chief Director of Dental Services. The head of each area is to be the Assistant Director of Dental Services. Where there are now only 51 men attached to a unit, there are to be 98 with two or three extra men in case a man becomes ill. Something entirely new is to be introduced into the A. D. C. in the form of a scientific research man, realizing that statistics will be extremely valuable when the war is over. There is also to be a Board of Examiners to be placed in every convalescent home. Major Cleighton has also asked for higher rank and increased pay for the men.

Athletic World



Basketball

DENTS VS. JUNIOR U. C.

Dents sprung rather a surprise when they decisively defeated U. C. in this game, 33-21. Dents played a fine game throughout, with Holmes the best one. The game was pretty strenuous at times, but Referee Zimmerman of Vic. handled the game very efficiently. The half time score was 14-13 for Dents.

In the second half Dents came back with a rush and gradually accumulated a fair lead. The points were mostly scored on long passes of Holmes, who found the basket with great precision. Walters, of U. C., played a much better game in this half, and his efforts kept the score down. Dents, however, kept scoring continuously, and managed to make their score 33, while U. C. just got 21.

Dents—Freestone, Holmes, McGowan, Poag, McLorne.

U. C.—Lewis, W. Dickson, Bell, Walters, C. Dickson.

JUNIOR VICS. VS. DENTS.

Dents struck a real snag when they ran up against Junior Vic. After their defeat of U. C., Dents were considered to have a good chance to defeat Vic., but Vic. put it over Dents decisively.

Holmes was the best man for Dents, but was watched very closely, while Stewart was the best for Vic. Final score, 26-10 for Vic.

Junior Vic.—Coles, Parney, Moote, Mullet, Stewart.

Dents—Holmes, Freestone, Chegwin, McGowan, McLaurin.

Hockey

JUNIOR DENTS 10—TRINITY 0.

As the score indicates, Junior Dents were always the better team, and from the beginning of the game played the Trinity students off their feet. At no stage of the contest were their opponents any match for the speedy tooth-pullers, and if the latter show the same class in their remaining games, they will surely go a long way towards winning the Jennings Cup.

Dents notched three goals in the first period, three in the second and four in the third, while Trinity failed to break through the good Dents' defence and Staples handled all their long shots with comparative ease. Moore and Stewart are a great defence, both defensively and offensively, while the Dents forwards combine exceptionally well and have a good goal getter in Ross at centre ice. Their first appearance was certainly encouraging to the many fans who attended the game. E. O'Leary gave entire satisfaction as referee.

The line-up—Staples, Moore, Stewart, Colbeck, Ross, Mulvihill, Milan, Cook.

SENIOR DENTS 9—VIC. 1.

Junior Dents, with one victory in the bat-bag, stepped off the ice to allow the older members of their profession, Senior Dents, to demonstrate their ability to the rail-birds who had come to see the double header in which the two good Dent teams were engaged. To the entire satisfaction of every Dent present, Senior Dents administered a decisive defeat to their old rivals, Victoria College.

Owing to approaching darkness, the game was played in two periods. From the face-off Dents seemed to have the edge on their opponents, and after a few minutes' play Chartrand netted the first tally. He repeated a few minutes later. Dean then rushed the length of the ice for Dents' third tally, and Bierrel stick-handled his way through the whole Methodist team for the fourth. Vic. came to life and on a pretty combination play beat Bishop for their only score of the game. Anderson, on a pretty wing shot, played the nets for Dents' fifth counter.

In the second period it was Dents all the way, Bierrell, Chartrand and Deans accounting for the four goals. Although Senior Dents are not generally considered strong contenders, owing to the lack of material, the team that puts them out of the running will surely have to show a lot of class, considering the brand of hockey they played against Vic. R. Milan handled the bell to the satisfaction of all.

The line-up—Bishop, Deans, E. Boyd, D. Boyd, Chartrand, Anderson, Burrell, Aljoe, Katzenmeier.

JUNIOR DENTS 7—EDUCATION 0.

By defeating Education, Junior Dents have practically cinched their group honors and are now ready to enter the semi-finals. As was the case in their previous encounter, their opponents were easily outclassed; but right here we must remember that Education are by

no means a scrub team. At times they showed clever stick-handling and many bursts of speed, but they simply couldn't combine as the good Dent forwards back-checked like fiends, and as usual Stewart and Moore held them well out. At the time of writing, Junior Dents have yet to be scored on in a league fixture. Ross was possibly the best man in his position on the ice. He always camped in on the nets and usually got the majority of the goals. Mulvihill played well at left wing and Milan at right wing showed some pretty stick-handling and is the headiest player on the team. Colbeck at rover is a tower of strength to the septette, while Staples handles the shots like a veteran.

The game itself was a wonderful example of how to apply the kalsomine brush, and though Education often threatened, they were always held well in check and had it not been for the snow-covered ice, the score would possibly have been larger. Deans, as referee, gave entire satisfaction.

The line-up: Staples, Stewart, Moore, Colbeck, Ross, Mulvihill, Milan.

SENIOR DENTS 4—McMASTER 1.

Keyed up for a game which practically meant the group championship, Senior Dents went after the hitherto undefeated McMaster seven, and trimmed them in their own training camp, the Arena Gardens, to the tune of 4—1.

Although the ice was rather heavy, the game throughout was fast and interesting, and a few minutes after play started Anderson scored for Dents on a pretty shot from the wing. Combination was almost impossible owing to the heavy condition of the ice, but D. Boyd notched the second goal for Dents on an individual effort. The McMaster forwards simply couldn't penetrate the stone wall defence of Senior Dents and all their shots came from far out. Aljoe secured a loose puck in front of the McMaster goal and scored. McMaster, on a shot from the wing, scored on Bishop, the puck going through his skates. Condition was sadly lacking in both teams and toward the end play became slow, but in the third period, Chartrand and Aljoe combined for the prettiest play of the game when the former scored. J. Stewart of Dents handled the bell in a very satisfactory manner.

The line-up: Bishop, E. Boyd, Deans, D. Boyd, Chartrand, Aljoe, Anderson.

SENIOR DENTS, 2—SENIOR U. C., 1.

In a heavy snowstorm, Senior Dents managed to nose out a 2—1 victory over Senior U. C., and with it, carry off the group honors and the right to enter the semi-finals. Chartrand accounted for both Dents' goals and his back-checking and speed, even on the snow-covered ice, was the feature of the game. Bierrel, who replaced Aljoe, showed some clever stick-handling, as did Waller for Senior U. C., but combination was a minus quantity. Dents were unable to display their real hockey ability and looked anything but at their best. It is a regrettable fact that games have to be played under

such conditions, as it is anything but encouraging to either the players or the fans. Bishop in goal as usual played a stellar game, while E. Boyd and Deans did good work both on the defensive and offensive. The former all worked well and back-checked effectively. Richards of S.P.S. refereed.

The line-up: Bishop, E. Boyd, Deans, D. Boyd, Chartrand, Anderson, Bierrell, Aljoe.

Junior U. C. defaulted to Junior Dents, thus giving Junior Dents the group championship, and here's hoping they go farther still.

"Micky" Mulvihill and "Buck" Deans were elected captains of Junior Dents and Senior Dents respectively. Both are popular players for whom any team would work well.

Dr. Boyle, as a manager, is surely making good. His untiring efforts on behalf of the hockey situation in the College are beginning to bear fruit and the whole student body should loyally support him and his two teams, who are now both in the semi-finals.

The loss of C. Stewart, who is now playing with Argos, is a severe blow to the strong Junior septette. He was certainly one of their most effective players.

E. Boyd, '14, and D. Ross, '18, have been granted their T's. Boyd made the University lacrosse team last spring and displayed enough athletic ability on the trip to receive the coveted T. Ross won his playing teams, being beaten in the final game for the championship. Congratulations.

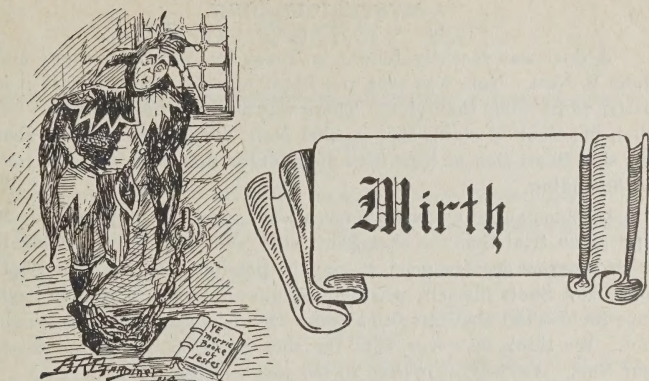
Too much credit cannot be given Phillips, the popular captain of the championship Soccer team. It was largely due to his untiring efforts that Dents landed at the top, and by those who follow the game it was considered a raw deal that the Phil. wasn't granted his T. as captain of other championship teams before him.

The hockey management are to be congratulated on their unselfish decision to enter two teams in the Jennings Cup series. It is no more than right that a faculty with its enrollment and its wealth of hockey material should give the other faculties a fighting chance to win the hockey championship at least once. There is no doubt whatever that Dents would have romped away with the cup again this year had one team only been entered, but by this decision it gives more fellows an opportunity to play the game and presents keener competition in the series.

First Senior: Don't Henry Ford pay his men by the day?

Second Senior: Sure—I think so.

First Senior: Then what is he doing on peace-work?



Ferguson, '19, from frequent visits to the Varsity Rink lately, has taken up the profession of "Lyon tamer." She's all right, they say. Mamma, you better watch your little Freshie.

Crowley, '18: "Yes, I once thought of going on the stage, but friends dissuaded me."

Field, '18: "Friends of the stage, I presume."

Steele, '19: "What's Ott looking so sour over?"

Blandin, '19: "He was forced to swallow his pride and can't digest it."

Corp. Elliott (on the target range): "I told you to take a fine sight, you dub. Don't you know what a fine sight is?"

Freshie: "Sure! a boatful of corporals sinking."

Dalrymple, '18: "I met a girl at the rink last night whom they call Postscript."

Walker, '18: "Why do they call her that?"

Dal: "Because her name is Adeline Moore."

A MYSTERIOUS DUEL.

A duel was recently fought in Texas by Alexander Shott and John S. Nott. Nott was shot and Shott was not. In this case it is better to be Shott than Nott. There was a rumor that Nott was not shot, but Shott declares that he shot Nott, which proves either that the shot Shott shot at Nott, was not shot, or that Nott was shot notwithstanding.

Circumstantial evidence is not always good. It may be made to appear on trial that the shot Shott shot, shot not; or, as accidents with firearms are frequent, it may be possible that the shot Shott shot, shot Shott himself, when the whole affair would resolve itself into its original elements; and Shott would be shot and Nott would not. We think, however, that the shot Shott shot, shot not Shott but Nott. Anyway, it is hard to tell just who was shot.

Cluff, '19 (to MacLaurin, '16, after the orchestra had given a selection): "Isn't the style of music you have been playing rather lacking in classic quality?"

MacLaurin, '16 (noticing a number of Freshmen in the audience): "Oh, yes, but one must show some consideration for the tastes of one's hearers."

Sick Fresh: I dreamt I was dying and when I ascended to the pearly gates, St. Peter asked me a few questions.

St. Peter: Who and what are you?

Sick Fresh: I am a Freshman at the Dental College in Toronto. My name is Ferguson.

St. Peter: Do you read your college paper?

Fergy: Sure, I do that.

St. Peter: Do you patronize its advertisers?

Fergy: Not as much as I should.

St. Peter: Down you go—and don't you dare show up again till you do that.

Active Service Roll

GRADUATES

Lieut. H. F. Alford, C. A. D. C., Overseas.	Capt. F. P. Shaw, London, Ont.
Lieut. G. Atkinson, C. A. D. C., Overseas.	Lieut. W. G. Trelford, Exhibition Camp, Toronto.
Capt. W. G. MacNevin, C. A. D. C. "	Lieut. J. D. Duff, Exhibition Camp, Toronto.
Capt. A. G. Lough, C. A. D. C. "	Lieut. J. S. Girvin, Exhibition Camp, Toronto.
Lieut. K. H. Atkey, C. A. D. C. "	Lieut. Jas. McDonald, C. A. D. C., Overseas.
Lieut. D. H. Hammill, C. A. D. C. "	
Capt. E. A. Grant, C. A. D. C. "	

UNDERGRADUATES

OVERSEAS

Class '16.

J. E. Dores, A. D. C., Shornecliffe.
W. C. Legett, A. D. C., Dardanelles.
C. F. McCartney, A. D. C., Belgium.
E. S. McBride, A. D. C., Belgium.
R. V. McLaughlin, A. D. C., Belgium.
R. H. Wing, A. D. C., Shornecliffe.

Class '17.

F. H. Barry, A. D. C., France.
A. Chambers, A. D. C., France.
A. W. Jones, A. D. C., France.

Lieut. J. G. Larmour, C. F. A., Shornecliffe.

H. B. Legate, A. D. C., Bermuda.
T. E. Walker, C. F. A., Shornecliffe.
B. Watson, C. A. M. C., France
A. Walton, C. A. D. C., France

Class '18.

J. E. Irwin, C. A. D. C., France.
J. V. Lally, C. A. D. C., France.
J. T. Irwin, 4th U. of T. Co., Shornecliffe.
Lieut. R. B. McGuire, England.

CONCENTRATION CAMP

Class '17.

Lieut. E. M. Barbour, 64th Battalion.
Lieut. E. R. Dixon, 74th Battalion.
T. H. Hutchinson, C. A. D. C., London.
W. A. Porter, C. A. M. C., Smith's Falls.
Lieut. E. Bishop, P. S. I., Toronto.

Class '18.

E. Garfat, 71st Battalion.
H. Greenwood, 76th Battalion.
A. N. Laidlaw, Machine Gun.

G. G. Jewitt, Field Ambulance.
C. T. Parker, C. A. D. C., Montreal.

Class '19.

C. C. Ramage, C. A. M. C.
G. H. Sloan, C. A. M. C.
F. Cluff, 161st Battalion.
W. H. Smith, 160th Battalion.
S. Holmes, Divisional Signal Corps.
R. Hall, C. A. D. C.
R. Reid.

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C. L. Daly, 11 Grenville St.

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The HYA YAKA

Vol. XIV

TORONTO, MARCH, 1916

No. 5

Members of Board of Directors of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, 1868-1872

By Dr. W. E. Willmott.

1. *B. W. DAY—President, 1868-1870.
2. *J. O'DONNELL—Secretary, 1868-1872.
3. *C. S. CHITTENDEN—1868-1870; 1872-1890; Treasurer, 1868-1870; Registrar, 1872-1875; President, 1875-1890.
4. *H. T. WOOD—1868-1887; 1890-1899; Registrar, 1868-1870; President, 1870-1875; 1890-1893; Treasurer, 1875-1887.
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7. *G. L. ELLIOTT—1868-1870.
8. *CHAS. KAHN—1868-1870.
9. *J. S. SCOTT—1868-1870.
10. J. B. MEACHAM—1868-1870.
11. *A. D. LALONDE—1868-1870.
12. *D. A. BOGART—1868-1870.
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27. G. H. McMICHAEL—1880-1882.
28. C. A. MARTIN—1882-1893.
29. R. M. FISHER—1882-1893; Registrar, 1887-1893.
30. G. S. CAESAR—1884-1886; 1888-1889.

31. H. HOPKINS—1886-1887; Registrar, 1886-1887.
32. *H. H. NELLES—1886-1888.
33. *G. C. DAVIS—1887-1893; 1897-1898.
34. J. G. ROBERTS—1889-1890.
35. C. H. BASANKO—1890-1893.

Up to this time the members of the Board were elected at large at a meeting at which all the Licentiates were notified to attend.

In 1892 the Act was amended, dividing the Province into Seven Districts, and providing for the election by mail of a representative from each District. The Faculty also elected a representative.

No. 1 District.

36. *G. E. HANNA—1893-1905; Registrar, 1895-1899; Treasurer, 1899-1901; President, 1901-1905.
37. *J. C. BOWER—1905-1909; Registrar, 1905-1909.
38. *JOHN ROBERTSON—1909-1913; Vice-President, 1912-1913.
39. W. C. DAVY—1913—; Vice-President, 1913-1915; President, 1915—.

No. 2 District.

40. *J. A. MARSHALL—1893-1903.
41. M. F. CROSS—1903-1905.
42. G. M. HERMISTON—1905-1906.
43. G. C. BONNYCASTLE—1906-1915; Treasurer, 1907-1909; President, 1909-1911.
44. M. A. MORRISON—1915—; Registrar, 1915—.

No. 3 District.

4. *H. T. WOOD—1893-1899. (See No. 4 above.)
45. J. F. ADAMS—1899-1905; Treasurer, 1903-1905.
46. C. E. PEARSON—1905-1907.
47. W. SECCOMBE—1907-1913; Registrar, 1909-1911; Treasurer, 1911-1912.
48. C. A. KENNEDY—1912-1913.
49. W. C. TROTTER—1913—; Treasurer, 1913—.

No. 4 District.

50. R. J. HUSBAND—1893-1899; President, 1893-1899.
51. C. E. KLOTZ—1899-1903; Registrar, 1901-1903.
52. R. B. BURT—1903-1911; President, 1907-1909.
53. D. CLARK—1911—; Registrar, 1911-1913; President, 1913-1915.

No. 5 District.

54. A. M. CLARK—1893-1913; Treasurer, 1893-1899; President, 1899-1901; Registrar, 1903-1905.
55. W. M. McGUIRE—1913—; Registrar, 1913-1915; Vice-President, 1915—.

No. 6 District.

56. *JAS. STIRTON—1893-1895; Registrar, 1893-1895.
57. W. A. BROWNLEE—1895-1899; 1901-1903.
58. A. H. ALLEN—1899-1901.

59. C. E. BEAN—1903-1907; Treasurer, 1905-1907.
60. W. J. BRUCE—1907-1915; Treasurer, 1909-1911; President, 1911-1913.
61. ¶C. E. SALE—1915—.
¶Killed on active service in France.

No. 7 District.

62. J. A. SMITH—1893-1897.
33. *G. C. DAVIS—1897-1898. (See No. 33 above.)
63. H. R. ABBOTT—1898—; Registrar, 1899-1901; Treasurer, 1901-1903; President, 1903-1907.

Faculty Representative.

13. *J. B. WILLMOTT—1893-1915. (See No. 13 above.)
64. A. D. A. MASON—1915—.

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R. J. HUSBAND—1893-1899.
*A. M. CLARK—1899-1901.
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H. R. ABBOTT—1905-1907.
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Secretary—

*J. O'DONNELL—1868-1872.
 *J. B. WILLMOTT—1872-1915.
 W. E. WILLMOTT—1915—.

SOLIDER SARCASM.

The cavalry instructor was lecturing severely a particularly wooden-headed recruit.

"How many times have I got to tell you," he asked, "never to approach horses from the rear without speaking to them. One of these days they will be kicking you on the head and then we shall have a lot of lame horses on our hands.—Tit-Bits.

"Strange," said Dean '17 meditatively, "how few of the youthful dreams ever come true!"

"Oh, I dunno," said Sinclair, "I remember when I used to dream about wearin' long pants, and now I guess I wear 'em longer than anyone else in the college."

The Successful Practice of Dentistry

Wallace Seccombe, D.D.S., Professor Preventive Dentistry and Dental Economics, Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

There was never a time when more exacting demands were made upon the dental surgeon than the present. Changes in the science and practice of dentistry are so rapid that a practitioner may become old-fashioned in five years. Fifteen years ago the younger members of the profession were universally considered more modern in their practice than were the older graduates. That time has passed. Advances have been so rapid that it is not now a question of being old or young, but whether you are abreast of the times. The advantage has gradually passed from the younger graduate to the older man, who is familiar with the best thought of the profession and is able to bring his wider experience to bear upon modern methods of practice.

The standard of dental service is being continually raised. The dental graduate who leaves college to-day with the impression that he can settle down comfortably to the practice of dentistry, dispose of his college texts, ignore dental magazines and dental meetings, stamps himself, at the very outset, as a complete failure. Likewise, the older practitioner who has failed to study the later dental works and has thought himself too busy to attend dental conventions is also a failure. He does not render that high quality of service which his years of experience would otherwise make possible.

Heretofore, there have been those who have argued that the practice of dentistry would never assume the importance of that of medicine, because in the one case a tooth was at stake and in the other a life. The logic of that argument has been destroyed through the discoveries of science, that the presence of rheumatism, neuritis, endocarditis, gastric ulcer, nephritis, and other systemic lesions are due, in many cases, to local foci of infection about the roots of the teeth. Rosenow has established conclusively the facts concerning the transmutation of streptococci, the organism having, in one instance, an affinity for the joints; in another, for the appendix, or in still another for the stomach.

For many years the dental profession has recognized the relationship between septic conditions in the oral cavity and many systemic diseases, but that knowledge has been based largely upon clinical experience. Through the observations of Hunter and Osler, and the experiments of Rosenow, Billings, Gilmer and others, the direct relationship between local foci of infection in the oral cavity and system conditions of disease has been scientifically shown. The result is that leading members of the medical profession have come to regard dentistry as a most important factor in preventive medicine.

Now what does all this mean? It means that the practice of dentistry is a matter not of saving the teeth alone, but of preserving life and health. It means that much of the present practice of dentistry will be revolutionized. As a profession we shall have to adopt an entirely different attitude toward the question of the vitality of the teeth and the treatment of those roots that are comfortable and apparently healthy, and yet are maintaining a source of systemic

infection. It means that the public will appreciate the importance of aseptic root canal work, and will, because of the vital issues at stake, demand that dental service be rendered in conformity with the most advanced methods of practice, and be more willing to pay adequately for that service.

Now let us turn for a moment and ask ourselves the question: What is the successful practice of dentistry? The successful practice of dentistry might be defined thus, the rendering of the best possible service, under the most agreeable conditions, and the acquirement of fair remuneration for the service so rendered.

When we speak of "rendering the best possible service" we are dealing with a variable factor. The service rendered by one dentist may be a very different service to that rendered by another, though in each case the service may have been "the best possible." It is likewise true that circumstances may compel, in different patients, different treatment of similar conditions, and though the operator be the same, and though he may render the best possible service under the circumstances, the service rendered in each case may vary.

Rendering service is, after all, the most important factor in successful practice. Unfortunately, skill and success are by no means synonymous, though a distinct relationship exists between them. Better dentistry makes for success, and success encourages better dentistry.

There are many dentists, skilled in the science of dentistry, who fail entirely in the successful conduct of a dental practice. Upon the other hand there are those possessing only average skill, who apply correct principles in the management and control of practice, and who, therefore, meet with a fair measure of success. Every member of the profession should aim to be, not only a skilful dentist, but a successful dentist.

The recognition of the successful dentist is much easier than his analysis. Under the microscope he proves a most elusive individual, and consequently we will approach our subject from the synthetic standpoint and study a few of the factors which make for success. To attempt any set formula would be as foolish as it is impossible. Thoughtless imitation must be avoided, for, after all, the greatest success for any man is the highest and best possible development of himself. We are not, upon this occasion, so much concerned about the creation of some fanciful character that we may emulate, as we are anxious to study the fundamentals upon which success is built, that we may, each in his own way, endeavor to apply these principles to his individual problems and harmonize daily conduct with those laws which govern successful practice.

It is interesting to study the evolution of the dental professions' attitude toward this question. In the early days attention was focused upon the service to be rendered to the exclusion of almost every other consideration. Later the thought of the profession was directed toward the rendering of the service under the most agreeable conditions. This naturally led to the study and use of every approved means for the relief of pain, the acquirement of the best dental equipment, and the adoption of well appointed and pleasant office surroundings.

The third requisite is equally essential to successful practice,

namely, the acquirement of a fair equivalent for the service rendered. An equivalent to be fair must be intelligently fixed. Haphazard methods in this important matter works nothing but injustice to both patient and operator. It is simply a question of equivalents. To render a service without proper remuneration is unfair to the operator. To secure a fee without rendering the best possible service is equally unfair to the patient. In either case an element of dishonesty enters and failure results. Unless economic law operates successful practice is impossible.

General Office Management.

One of the most common mistakes is to make too many appointments during the day. Many men cling to the half-hour appointment plan instead of adopting the hour basis for appointments. In place of fourteen patients in the day, the general practitioner should receive one-half that number. The reception of a patient, removal of wraps, sterilization of instruments, adjustment of operating chair, preparations of operator, obtaining history of case since last treatment, the preparation of the operating room for next patient, with the few passing words of greeting and farewell, that the ordinary amenities of life demand, consume, at the lowest estimation, five minutes at either end of each sitting. This means ten minutes for each patient, and if appointments are made for seven more patients than are necessary, the total loss of time each working day is seventy minutes. This, in effect, is just the difference between leaving the office at five o'clock rather than ten minutes past six.

Furthermore, the half-hour appointment plan makes it almost impossible to overtake the schedule, following any unavoidable delay. This usually results in a number of patients waiting in the reception room, and this, in turn, diverts the attention and interest of the operator from the work in hand. His mind attempts a solution of the problem of how to get these three or four patients out of the office in the least possible time, but before he accomplishes his design yet another patient may arrive, and so the process continues, with loss of time amounting to many hours in the aggregate, and no single case appreciably advanced toward completion. This, in a word, tells the story of a simple inlay restoration, taking six sittings to complete, extending over a period of six weeks of time and a fee of six dollars. Result—waste of patients' time, and a direct financial loss to the dentist, who cannot honestly charge more than the service would have entitled if carried to a conclusion in the most expeditious way. The habitually crowded reception room indicates a lack of good management and is all too prevalent. In dental offices where the most work is accomplished there is no sign of a crowd, rush or hurry. These symptoms manifest themselves in the offices where gross receipts are correspondingly low.

A fixed consultation hour from four to five is a decided advantage, being available for examinations, short treatments and consultations. A fee should, of course, be charged for consultation in those cases where the treatment is not proceeded with.

Another important consideration is the proper and sufficient ventilation of the office and the maintenance of the atmosphere at a fixed temperature. This point should be that degree of heat which will

enable the operator to work at his highest point of efficiency. This will be found to be many degrees lower than that which prevails in the average office. Thermometers are cheap. Place one in each room and make it the duty of your assistant to see that plenty of fresh air enters and a fixed temperature is maintained. This degree may be too low to keep certain patients comfortable, but in such cases the use of a steamer rug, thrown over the patient, will overcome this difficulty. Fresh air in the office will not only increase and improve output of service, but is also a decided factor in the maintenance of the dentist's greatest asset, namely, good health.

Preventive Dentistry.

In rendering the best possible service we must practise all that is known of prevention. The dental profession is constantly urging the claims of oral hygiene as a health measure, and in the profession's public oral hygiene propaganda, prevention plays a very important part. Does the average dentist practise personal oral hygiene? What would an examination of the mouths of the dentists in this room disclose? Do we practise oral prophylaxis for our patients, or just clean those surfaces of the teeth that are practically immune and that the patient can see? Does prophylaxis mean to us the polishing of those surfaces of the teeth that are most susceptible to caries? Are we in earnest? Do we really practise what we preach in regard to prevention?

No crown, bridge or other restoration should be put in place until the patient has acquired the habit of proper daily care of the mouth. How much greater will be public respect for dentistry when patients are told that a crown or bridge or other restoration will not be inserted until sufficient knowledge has been acquired by the patient to intelligently cleanse the mouth and sufficient interest shown to perform that duty with regularity.

A system designed for the periodic notification of patients to return for dental examination is essential to the effective practise of preventive measures. The plan usually followed is for the office assistant to fix an appointment when the pre-arranged date is reached. An appointment card is then issued and sent to the patient with an intimation, somewhat as follows:

The enclosed appointment has been made in compliance with your request for regular dental examination and treatment.

Only patients who clearly understand the motive prompting such a plan should be included in this service, and only then at the specific request of the patient.

Painless Dentistry.

No dentist can honestly promise to render painless service, and yet it is important that every operator should cause the minimum of pain. Painless dentistry, in so far as that may be possible, has a decided economic value. It is the judgment of the writer that fifty per

cent. of the pain and discomfiture of our patients at the present time could be eliminated by the use of sharp instrument, a true-running dental engine, sharp burs and abrasive stones that don't wobble.

Annual Office Budget.

At the beginning of each year an office budget should be prepared covering fixed charges, overhead expenses and all sundry items, including the salary to be drawn by the operator. From this budget an average hourly fee may be struck for the year.

This budget should be prepared at least once a year, or at a time in the interval when the overhead charges of the office appreciably increase or decrease, as, for instance, in case of:

Increased or decreased rent;

Increased or decreased salaries of assistant or laboratory help;

Increased or decreased salary of dentist governed by

(a) Demand for services;

(b) Speed, skill, experience;

(c) Cost of living.

Thus the dental fee is automatically adjusted to conform to economic law. As an operator becomes older and works less rapidly, or there is a diminution in the demand for his services or a decrease in the cost of living or in office expenses, the average fee would be reduced, and conversely, as an operator increased the service rendered in a given time through increased skill, experience or speed, or the cost of living or office expenses increases, the average fee would automatically increase.

This budget for the average dental practice in an Ontario city would work out about as follows:

Capital Account—

College expenses per session \$450 00

Value of student's time 500 00

950 × 4 \$3,800 00

Overhead Expenses—

6 per cent. on Capital invested 300 00

Depreciation on equipment, 10 per cent. 120 00

Rent and heat 300 00

Janitor service 60 00

Light, gas, power 20 00

Telephone 50 00

Laundry 30 00

Taxes 25 00

Sundry donations 50 00

Office assistant 350 00

Dental supplies and laboratory 750 00

Insurance—Sick, Accident, Fire Insurance (\$1,200),

Life Insurance (\$3,800) 145 00

Salary—Savings for Investment \$ 500 00

Wife 1,000 00

Self 1,000 00

2,500 00

\$4,600 00

Hours in Office—

7 hours per day;

5½ days per week—38½ hours;

For 45 weeks (7 out)—1,732 hours.

Of this number not more than 60 per cent. of the hours are actual producing hours, or say approximately 1,000 hours.

The average hourly charge, therefore, in this case would be 04.60, and it would be with this average in mind that this particular dentist should fix his fee.

It must be clearly understood that this average fee is merely a guide. Were it applied indiscriminately in every case, or for every hour, it would be just as illogical, just as unfair, and just as absurd as the old-fashioned system of charging a flat rate for certain operations (or should we say articles?).

This fee should be raised or lowered as conditions vary. The following factors should be considered:

- (a) Energy consumed (nervous patient or child);
- (b) Character of service, exceptional skill;
- (c) Speed of operator, amount accomplished;
- (d) Patient's ability to pay;
- (e) Cost of laboratory service.

Thus we have a logical and intelligent fixing of an average fee as a guide or standard, and a constant variation of that standard to meet the circumstances of each individual case.

How utterly unfair and unprofessional is the old plan of basing fees upon the number of fillings inserted, the number of crowns, or the number of teeth comprising a denture or bridge. One has only to compare an economic basis of fixing the dental fee with the older system to appreciate the financial, ethical and professional value of the more modern method.

Each dentist should prepare his own budget and thus arrive intelligently at the proper fee. The fixing of a minimum fee for the profession generally should be carefully avoided. A flat minimum charge would work an injustice to both patient and operator, and be of little advantage over past methods.

Laboratory Cost.

In the foregoing budget laboratory service is included as a regular overhead expense, and in fixing the fee for any given period allowance must therefore be made according as there has been more or less laboratory service involved.

In many ways it is preferable to exclude laboratory service from the budget (which in the case cited would reduce the average hourly fee to a little less than four dollars), and then in each case add a sum sufficient to cover the laboratory charge. This method will be found particularly convenient for those who have their laboratory work done outside the office.

Gross and Net.

Professional men frequently deceive themselves by thinking of the volume of practice in gross, rather than in net. Many dentists are ever ready to tell what their gross practice is, but are significantly silent upon the matter of net. Let us remember that the import-

ant economic consideration is not that of gross receipts, but the net difference between receipts and expenditures.

The particular budget above referred to showed a relationship between gross receipts and net profits, as follows:

Total receipts	\$4,600 00
Expenses	2,100 00
Net (salary)	\$2,500 00

That is to say, in every \$10.00 received, \$4.60 represented expense and \$5.40 profit, or in other words the cost of conducting the office was 46 per cent. Statistics gathered from many different sources indicate that it actually costs an amount varying from 40 per cent. to 60 per cent. of gross receipts to conduct the average dental practice.

Making Contract with Patient.

In all cases where dental service is being sought by a new patient, or where some special or extensive service is being rendered an old patient, it is advisable to decide upon an approximate fee for the completed case, and then have a clear understanding with the patient regarding the fee before commencing treatment. The following considerations are of value:

First,—Case should always be given adequate study before treatment is undertaken. In making this study one must take into account the patient's financial ability, and then the best possible treatment or restoration under the circumstances should be advocated. Complete study does not mean making an immediate diagnosis and rendering a snap judgment upon what may appear, at the moment, to be the most advisable method of procedure. Models of the case should be prepared and sufficient time taken in the interval between the first and second sittings to give adequate consideration to all of the questions involved.

Second,—A careful estimation of the service to be rendered and the approximate fee determined. In this connection one should consider the possible time and energy to be consumed, the skill required, and the amount of expense involved.

Third,—Making contract with the patient. Having decided upon the best service to be rendered under the conditions present, and the approximate cost of the same, the matter should then be presented to the patient in such a way as to secure the patient's attention, interest, desire to obtain, and finally, decision to have.

Always treat the patient's mouth as a single case. It is essential in the study of the case and in all discussions with the patient to treat the mouth as a whole, and not from the standpoint of a number of separate operations. Improper occlusion, faulty contact or imperfect dental restoration, previously inserted, should be corrected, and the entire mouth left in a condition of health and as nearly normal as possible. If we believe what we teach and preach regarding oral hygiene, we do the patient an injury by leaving in the mouth faulty operations, imperfect occlusion or contacts, just because these conditions don't happen to be causing acute trouble.

So long as we charge for crowns, bridges, or fillings, the patient will place dentistry on much the same plane as the purchase of opti-

cal supplies or other merchandise. We must show the patient the relationship between normal restoration and the maintenance of a hygienic condition in the mouth, and further, the relationship between oral health and good general health. It is only as we educate the patient to the value of the service rendered that the patient will fully co-operate in the work, appreciate the dentist's efforts, and gladly pay a fair remuneration. Under such conditions the patient will not look upon the dentist as practising a refined form of robbery, but will rather look upon the dental operator as a real friend and benefactor.

Generally speaking, we must make health and appearance two strong points in our presentation of the case to the patient; health particularly in the case of men, and appearance in the case of women.

Don't talk mechanics, don't talk gold or porcelain. Such procedure is precisely akin to a surgeon discussing the kind of ligature he is to use in an operation. We should use the material indicated and the best of its kind in each case. We may take for granted that the patient has confidence in us and expects us to use as an adjunct to our personal service that material, be it gold, silver, or cement, that will best accomplish the desired result. By discussing these matters in detail we but focus the attention of the patient upon materials used rather than upon the service rendered. This very thing, however, has been done so frequently that the public has come to look upon the materials used as more important than the skill demanded in their manipulation. In fact, dentists have been known to charge \$10.00 for a crown and throw in the treatment and filling of the root absolutely without charge. However, according to Dr. Gilmer, possibly in some of these cases the patient may have paid all the treatment was worth. The treatment of the roots of teeth has assumed a position of growing importance, and we must not only render better service in this regard, but secure an adequate fee. We must stop selling gold and capitalize our skill. Because gold is not used in the operation of prophylaxis, this, too, one of the most important procedures in dental practice, is either not charged for at all, or the fee fixed at a ridiculously low point.

Terms of Payment.

Not only should we, under the conditions above indicate, discuss frankly with the patient the approximate fee, but also the terms of payment. Make such a definite, decided arrangement that the question will not have to be re-introduced at a subsequent sitting.

Regularly, there should be a retainer fee of from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the total contract and the balance upon completion of the work. Where a business man cannot meet these conditions he will gladly give promissory notes in convenient amounts, maturing at convenient dates, and covering the balance due. In most cases, however, where the patient cannot pay cash, the matter is best arranged by estimating the number of sittings to complete the work, and then have the patient pay a sufficient sum each sitting to make the completion of the operation and the completion of the payments approximately coincide. Where it is more convenient to the patient, a fixed weekly or monthly payment may be arranged. These arrangements having once been made, the office assistant will best be able to see that they are carried out.

Some dentists render accounts monthly and others upon the completion of the work. In every case it is advisable to have printed on the statement that accounts are due upon completion of operation. This makes the account overdue no matter when rendered.

Competence.

Every dentist should look forward to retiring after from twenty-five to thirty-five years of active practice, with sufficient capital set aside for a competence for his remaining years. The only way for a professional man to accomplish this is to deliberately plan to save a fixed sum each year and invest the amount in endowment or twenty pay life insurance, or in good securities, real estate or bonds. A man should save sufficient, that when the period of retirement arrives, his income will practically equal what he has been receiving from his practice. The following estimation is only approximate, but gives a fairly accurate idea of what the annual saving should be:

\$500 invested annually at 6 per cent. compound interest	
will amount in 35 years to	\$50,000 00
\$500 invested annually at 6 per cent. compound interest	
will amount in 30 years to	35,000 00
\$500 invested annually at 6 per cent. compound interest	
will amount in 25 years to	30,000 00

Dental Standards.

The very foundation of successful dental practice is that the operator shall have in mind a clear picture of the normal, natural denture. The mouth should be studied from every standpoint, and the relationship of the surrounding parts kept clearly in mind. The importance of the dental arches, from the standpoint of facial expression, the nasal passages, the throat, speech, occlusion, oral cleanliness and general health should be carefully studied. This picture of the normal, natural denture should be so clear to us that we are not only able to compare with the normal each case that presents, but are also able to convey this picture to the mind of the patient.

As the public more fully realizes that the practise of dentistry is the cure of disease and the practise of normal restoration, there will be markedly increased appreciation of the value of dental service.—
Oral Health.

Read before the London Dental Society, 24th February, 1916.

Read before the Toronto Dental Society, 13th March, 1916.

Read before the Hamilton Dental Society, 15th March, 1916.

SPORT AND THE SUMMER COURSE.

Dr. Secombe stated the other day that he hoped that during the summer season, sports would be indulged in as freely as before. Surely this can be carried out quite easily. Are there not as many men in the college, who are stars in baseball, or in lacrosse, as well as rugby or in tennis or hockey. The need for recreation, especially when there is to be scarcely any summer vacation can hardly be mentioned. Now is the time to prepare for summer sports.

FORMULA FOR PREPARING AND STAINING OF TRANSLUCENT TEETH.

The teeth used in this experiment should be well dried, without cracks, and, if possible, not decayed. First open the pulp chamber and remove all the dead pulp tissue. Yet, they do not have to be perfectly clean. To give the specimen a nice color, place it in a 20 per cent. solution of alcohol-eosin. Eosin will not only enter the pulp canal, but also into the dentinal tubules, therefore to use eosin only as a coloring agent would not show up the pulp canals. After a day take them out and let them dry.

Now use an insoluble ink which will rapidly enter the pulp chamber, confine itself to the same and not be able to penetrate the dentinal tubules. Higgins' Black Insoluble Ink or Chinese Tusche is just the right thing to use. Dip the teeth in paraffine, being careful that the paraffine does not enter the pulp chamber of the teeth. Then lay the teeth right into the solution for a day or two. This gives the ink a chance to penetrate all the minute canals. A still better way would be by centrifugal force. After they have been dried carefully, always in room temperature, they are ready to be decalcified. A 15 per cent. solution of nitric acid is the strength to use for permanent teeth. A 10 per cent. solution or temporary teeth. The above per cent. solutions are too strong to be used in decalcification of small animal bones, viz., mandible of a monkey. The thinner the bone, the weaker the solution of nitric acid must be. Some of the teeth will decalcify quicker than others. A good way to tell is by being able to bend them easily.

Remove all acid from the now decalcified specimen in running water for a couple of hours, dry them slightly with a rag and place them in a 95 per cent. solution of phenol. In about twenty to twenty-four hours the teeth will be translucent. When completely translucent take them out and transfer them directly, without washing, in glycerine, in which they are preserved. In cases where the teeth have not been decalcified thoroughly the phenol is not able to render the specimen translucent. It is best to discard this sort of a specimen, as it is impossible to decalcify them again without burning, once they have been in phenol.

A teacher in one of Toronto's down-town schools was trying to give her class an idea of the meaning and use of "disarrange." She had given the meaning and asked for volunteers to give a sentence using the word correctly. Tony's hand was waving frantically and he was half-standing in his eagerness to answer but she disregarded him and asked a boy near the front. His effort was not a success and still Tony was wiggling in his seat, anxious to answer. Finally, after two failures by other pupils, the teacher said:—"Well, Tony, you may try." "Please, Miss —," said the excited young son of Italy, "Dis mornin' my fader he try lighta da stove. He take one match—no lighta da stove—fire go out. He take 'noder match—no lighta da stove. He take whole box matches—no lighta da stove. Den ma fader he go out in de back yard and he say—'tam disa range'."

THE HYA YAKA

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BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

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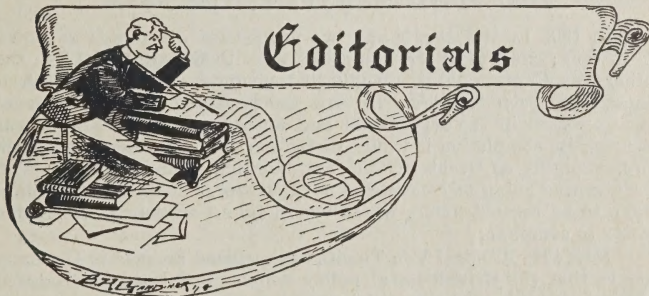
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THE DENTIST OF TO-DAY.

To think that the end of the 17th century should first see the profession of dentistry practised as a separate science apart from medicine, and then to relate its changes in America, and finally to review Canadian dentistry and our own School, the R. C. D. S., which is but forty-one years of age, makes us believe that Canada has realized the necessity of the care of the "oral cavity" while she is yet young.

Knowing as we do that of all sciences related to medicine dentistry holds first place, we must always remember that it is our duty to keep dentistry there. This requires more and more study of the human body to recognize the ills of the body which might arise from a local foci of infection in the oral cavity. But infection must not only be the study of the dentist to-day; he must acquire a knowledge of the physiological factors attached to the oral cavity, the factors that aid digestion, both mechanical (the comminution of the food by healthy teeth), and the chemical, (e.g., the enzymes of the saliva, gastric juice and pancreatic juice), which all functionate in proper metabolism, and build up a body's immunity and resistance against

infection. This necessitates the dentist to study the best diet for his patient's health. In addition to this, the dentist of to-day must have acquired an artistic taste, re the appearance of his office, and work of shading artificial substitutes with a patient's natural teeth and soft tissues. He must also be an expert mechanic to complete many operations, both in and out of the patient's mouth. Judging from the above, Dentistry requires such men of ordinary ability who have these attainments all harmonized in the same individual. And now, if we wish to turn to research laboratories, we come to the finest work of all. So indeed the dental profession of to-day requires the services of the most skilled, educated, artistic and mechanically trained minds of our country. Indeed, it should be ranked high in our own minds and the minds of the laity. Let us then remember always to do our best for the patient's sake and our own sake, and for the sake of our brethren in the profession.

LORD FISHER AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

In 1905 Lord Fisher made two prophecies which will go down in history; one was, there would be war with Germany in 1914; the other was, Captain Jellicoe would be the supreme Admiral. Both of these have been fulfilled. He saw the keystone of German naval power rested in the Kiel Canal and he foresaw that while it was nearing its completion it would be too narrow to accommodate such dreadnoughts as Great Britain was building, and if Admiral Von Tirpitz was going to compete in naval power, the Kiel Canal would have to be reconstructed, which would take Germany at least nine years to complete.

Now that Admiral Von Tirpitz has resigned his post in Germany shows that the British naval policy which Lord Fisher introduced against such strenuous opposition, and against such strong personal attacks, is superior to that of the enemy. Admiral Von Tirpitz must have had the internal pressure of a discontented Germany cause his resignation, or his naval propaganda must not have been carried out to his own inclinations. Whatever cause may have brought this sudden bolt from the harmonious enemy has at least a strong moral effect upon the allied nations, whose ships are silently aiding the cause of victory. Churchill has strongly appealed for Lord Fisher's reinstatement. We again see Lord Fisher was right when he contraindicated the attack on the Dardanelles. We are glad to see their differences united, and trust that they make harmonious factors shine forth to add up to sums of victory.

It was Fisher who advocated the North Sea as the place of drill for the British navy, instead of the Mediterranean. It was he who invented the British dreadnought, equipped with speed and guns. It was he who found Jellicoe, the man who could be trusted in the hour of service. It was he who cleared the navy of incompetent favorites. It is he who have made the invisible victories of the fleet the realities of warfare. Meanwhile, the grand fleet of Germany lies idle in its harbors, while its merchantment are held by the innkeepers of foreign parts. It is perhaps the cause of Von Tirpitz resignation that Lord Fisher shall return to office. Had Churchill left aside poli-

tical complications, Germany might be a weaker power to-day. Had Lord Fisher's policy been adopted as to the attack of the Dardanelles by land, with Greek support, Turkey might have been a humiliated power. We believe there will be another shuffle of offices in the British Admiralty, and the career of Fisher will be a duplication of the career of Lord Nelson. At least we can more surely depend upon the security and safety of the Dominion of Canada, as well as the shortening of the war with so able a man at the head of naval efforts in the British Empire.

HYA YAKA STAFF BANQUET.

A most sumptuous dinner was enjoyed by the members of Hya Yaka Staff, at a banquet held at the Waverley Hotel, on the evening on March 16th, when they met to do honor to Mr. H. Reid, the business manager, who has enlisted in the C. A. D. C. at Welland. Three members of the Faculty were present as guests—Dr. Seccombe, Dr. Willmott and Dr. Gardiner.

After partaking of the eats, the men listened to the speeches. Mr. Bier acted as chairman, and first called upon Dr. Seccombe, who in his usual congenial manner gave a most interesting talk. He first congratulated Mr. Reid upon his enlistment with the C. A. D. C. He reminded the men that they can serve their country best by joining this branch of the service on account of the special training which they have received. He also advocated a larger field for Hya Yaka by which it might become an organ to link up the undergraduate with the members of the profession.

Dr. Willmott spoke very highly of the work of the staff during the past year. He told the men of the organization of the paper some years ago and of its growth to the present. He also congratulated the editor-in-chief, Mr. Bier, upon his work in making the paper a success.

Dr. Gardiner suggested the opening of a column in the paper for practical hints in the different departments of dentistry.

DR. WILLMOTT ENTERTAINS ORCHESTRA.

The orchestra of the college spent a most enjoyable evening at the home of Dr. W. E. Willmott, on Wednesday, March 1st. Mrs. Willmott, assisted by Mrs. R. B. Ferris, received the guests. During the evening the orchestra played several selections, and solos were rendered by Mr. Laing, Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Fiske. After refreshments had been served, the president of the orchestra, Dr. MacLaurin, tendered Dr. and Mrs. Willmott a hearty vote of thanks for their kindness. He also thanked the orchestra for the honor he had received on being elected president of the organization during his four years at college. After a few more selections were given by the orchestra, the pleasant evening came to a close.

Personals

Slowly and persistently the ranks of the class are being thinned to such a degree that of the original sixty odd men who enrolled in the fall of 1912 scarcely half will be present to receive the sheepskin in May and to more than half of the absentees the tremendous struggle now being waged in the greater part of the old world lays claim.

When the call for dental sergeants was first made in the spring of 1915 Ross Wing and Dore, the inseparable pair, answered it promptly. They were quickly followed by "Chief" Leggett, "Happy" McBride, McCartney and McLaughlin.

A finer fellow and a better sport than Ross one would scarcely want to meet; he was the life of the class, and his absence was soon felt. "Gene" Dore and McCartney, while not quite as popular as Ross, were nevertheless exceedingly well liked by the rest of the boys. "Chief" Leggett, by his very size, was not unlike a policeman, with a club in his hand ever ready to use it upon all and sundry who dare dispute him. His disposition, however, was the very opposite of his appearance. The laugh was on "Hap" McBride when he first appeared, wearing his new upper denture, but, nothing perturbed, he just good-naturedly laughed it off and thereby showed an evenness of temper which might well be emulated by souls more wrathful. McLaughlin was not with us long enough for us to discover his eccentricities, but one of his favorite "stunts" was to throw wet towels at any head which pleased his fancy. The writer remembers this, bit of horse-play, for his was one of the unfortunate heads.

The members of the class who have gone within the past month are Williamson, at Quebec, commissioned a lieutenant; Goodhand and Taylor, at Calgary, as sergeants. All these men seemed like members of the "family."

"Madame" McLaurin obtained a lieutenant's commission and left for the military district of Calgary.

"Curly" Taylor has also gone thither, and he will be able to keep him in a cheerful mood—perhaps.

Lastly, we hear that ere school closes for '16 we shall have lost McMillan, the happy, Dick Godfrey, the suave gentleman, with his upper lip adornment since vanished, Harry Reid, with his still there, Jamieson, who is always seen around, but seldom heard, and Harry Smith, our youthful prodigy, whose ambition might be to beat Clark for first honors.

Frank Canning underwent an operation on his leg recently and we shall be glad to see him with us shortly.

Like a thunderbolt from the sky came the announcement from Gibson that Clarke is at the hospital minus his appendix. Here's hoping he soon recovers.

"Butch" Smith has gone home to recuperate. He says he will return next fall and finish his course. We regret he could not finish with the class and trust he will regain health to resume his studies.

Messrs. Leggo, Tucker and W. J. McLean, class '15, have recently passed their military examinations. Leggo is stationed at Bramshott, England, and Tucker and McLean are stationed at Kingston, Ont.

Congratulations are extended to Dr. McLaurin and Williamson upon receiving commissions in the C. A. D. C.

Dr. Campbell, examiner in Operative Dentistry, visited the college during the second week in March, and gave the Sophomore class a few pointers in writing their final examinations.

The Sophomore class has been favored by the presence of Dr. D. A. Mason. Since Christmas, Dr. Mason is assisting Dr. Webster in operative dentistry.

The editor has been handed a letter by Dr. G. W. Grieve from Dr. J. Lowe Young, of New York City, in which Dr. Young states his article in January issue, was nicely printed and illustrated.

On Friday, March 3rd, about twenty-five members of the Freshman class and their lady friends assembled at Aura Lee Hall, and spent the evening in dancing. Messrs Shaver and Smith furnished the music which delighted all. A sumptuous lunch was served and everybody present reports an excellent time.

Messrs A. Milne and W. Smith, owing to declining health or some other just reason, spent a week visiting friends, "Somewhere in Ontario." We haven't many particulars but from the jokes, etc., between the two truants they must have had a pleasant sojourn.

Owing to so many "Lost, strayed or stolen" ad's being placed on the B. B. in the Freshman labatory, the class decided to elect a committee to look after such matters. The following members were elected: Messrs Hogg, Hayes, Mitchell, Bell, McLauren, Shortreed, Backus, Klopp, McLeod, Miss Switzer, Pickard, Richardson and Lamey. As yet, the committee has not shown its influence, but it is to be hoped that it will be unnecessary for it to take any actions..

The Freshmen have realized that there is more fun in anticipation than in realization, for, although they received the clinic on taking Plaster Paris impressions, no one has attempted to persecute his fellow man by asking him to taste, eat or swallow a tray full of the only free gift we get, "Plaster Paris." Cheer up boys, it's got to be 'did' so the sooner the quicker.

George W. Howson, a member of 1T9, and whose home is in Wingham, Ont., has enlisted for Overseas Service with the 126th (Peel) Battalion, gunner section. The class is sorry to lose so many members but realize the urgent call for service.

GRADUATING DINNER.

The graduating dinner of the Senior class was held on the evening of March 14th at the Carls-Rite Hotel.

Every member of the class except those on active service at home or overseas was present. Those of the faculty present were on the toast list. President Crockett made a very efficient toastmaster and proposed the first toast to the King. This having been given, the toast to the Faculty next followed and was replied to by Dean Webster, who emphasized the opportune time at which the dinner was held, "for," said he, "if it had been held later there would have been fewer students to attend, due to the C. A. D. C. enlistments." His few well chosen words, mainly in reference to the part the dentists were playing in the world struggle, deeply impressed the students and awoke in them a realization of the seriousness of the present abnormal times.

Dr. Clarkson, also replying for the Faculty, took for his theme the text from the great Hellenic scholar Maimonides, which teaches the medical man to think only of service to his fellow-being without thought of personal enrichment. A piano solo by Harry Reid served as a respite before the toast to the Dental Profession, which was proposed by Mr. E. R. Bier and responded to by Dr. Seccombe and Dr. Mason.

Mr. Bier referred to the men of the dental profession of the past, who through the interests of science had followed their peaceful way, aloof from the storm and turmoil of commerce, but these men to-day were strengthening the cause of the allied armies of the world by preparing men and making them medically fit, through dental restorations. He established the idea of Canada's opportunities for the dental profession as unparalleled in history and spoke of the advancement of dental science in the past forty years and mentioned men like Willmott, Johnson, Price, Webster, Black and others, who had raised the standard of the profession. He hoped that class '16 would make their life one of study and help raise the standard of the dental profession.

Dr. Seccombe in replying mentioned the part the dental profession was playing in this war and that the R. C. D. S. was to be commended for the patriotic service they were rendering the country when at a cost of thousands of dollars they decided to hold a summer session to enable more students to graduate and take a hand in the present conflict. He also paid a glowing tribute to the sterling qualities of the late Dean Willmott and his services to the dental profession in the Province of Ontario and in Canada. He assured Dean Webster of the unfailing support of both students and faculty to help make the Dean's relations with them of the pleasantest kind.

Dr. Mason's short speech, although interspersed with a vein of humor, nevertheless touched the right chord when he remarked that we will get out of dentistry as much as we put into it; take pleasure out of life and to cultivate a hobby; a suggestion no doubt to which the boys will take kindly.

The toast to the Dental Corps, proposed by F. E. Humphrey, consisted in the main of his reading along letter from Dore, '16, telling of his work and experiences. Capt. Trelford in replying gave an

exhaustive history of the C. A. D. C. in Canada and the splendid work which it is doing for the soldiers of the Canadian army.

Our versatile "Dr." Dick Richardson, then proposed the toast to our Alma Mater. For the earnestness of his manner and his aptness of expression we have no doubt that his appeal to the Faculty to keep the door open until we all pass through will not fall on deaf ears.

Dr. McDonagh, for the Faculty, replied in true Irish style by telling a story, after which he spoke very feelingly on the need of sacrifice in the present crisis. Of his two sons one was on active service and the other preparing to go, and if he was not over age he would go too. He touched on the practice of dentistry upon ethical lines and spoke of the flagrant advertising methods used in the United States, as opposed to the absence of such methods here, due to the excellent Canadian laws.

Dr. Price, also representing the Faculty, at first followed along reminiscent lines from early dentistry at the R. C. D. S. up to the present. He did not forget, however, to exhort the men to think of their profession first as one of service to the public.

The toast to Class '16, proposed by Dr. Willmott, was interesting, because it was varied in its substance. He congratulated the committee and on the success of the dinner and said this was his twenty-eighth graduating dinner. He mentioned the status of the profession in the past, and its present high standard. One word of warning he wished would sink in, and that is, not to ask a mechanical man for suggestions in perplexing problems; the college was there for the purpose, and should be made use of to the fullest extent.

Mr. James, in responding for the class, dwelt on the willingness of every member of the Faculty to help class '16 at all times, and the entire spirit of harmony and co-operation which had always existed between class '16 and the Faculty during the past four years.

The singing of "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows" and three cheers for class '16 by the Faculty completed a most enjoyable evening.

"GOOD BYE. WE HATE TO SEE YOU GO."

It was on occasion of sorrow but of necessity, when class '18 met for seven of its loyal members who had heard the call "Your King and Country need you now."—Seven members whose smiling and congenial manner will be missed by the class: After a short address by the President, the members were presented with handsome wrist watches, the gifts of the class, and three hearty cheers and a speedy return.

The number of men of class '18 are speedily diminishing, and we fear that by the summer many more will have heard the call.

The men who have left recently are:

Sgt. F. F. Thompson, C. A. D. C., Perth.

Sgt. A. R. Poag, C. A. D. C., Quebec.

Sgt. E. V. Elliott, C. A. D. C., Montreal.

Pte. G. Giers, C. A. S. C., Toronto.

Pte. G. Murray, C. A. S. C., Toronto.

Sgt. A. Chegwin, 198th.

Sgt. H. Bean, 198th.

FIRST YEAR DENTAL STUDENT PASSES AWAY.

Mr. R. Becker, a member of the Freshmen class, passed away on Wednesday, March 1st at four p.m. A few weeks ago Mr. Becker contracted measles from which he recovered, but was bothered with a sore ear which developed into an abscess. He was taken to the General Hospital, where he underwent an operation. The operation was successful but spinal meningitis set in which caused his death.

Mr. Becker was of a quiet disposition, but was respected and liked by all who knew him. The sincerest sympathy of the class goes out to the bereaved parents and friends.

The remains, accompanied by Messrs Hart and Barclay, was taken to his home at Williamsburg. The funeral was largely attended and numerous wreathes showed the high esteem of the deceased.

Wreathes were presented by Freshmen, R. C. D. S., Morrisburg Collegiate Institute, young men of Morrisburg, Rebecca Lodge, Williamsburg, besides a few private wreathes.

Mr. Becker was the only son and leaves a father, mother and little sister to mourn his loss.

The Hya-Yaka extends its sympathies to the bereaved family.

CAUGHT.

Can this be grippe?
 Can this be that?
 A pain which sticks
 Up through my hat.
 An ache that twists
 My neck and knees,
 A tickling thing
 Which makes me sneeze.
 A lumpy thing
 Which makes me croak,
 Pipes all stuffed up
 Until I choke,
 Germis chasing them-
 Selves through my veins
 And filling me
 With hellish pains,
 Twisting my nerves
 With red hot hooks,
 Making me hate
 Cigars and books,
 And eats and sleeps
 And drinks and talks,
 And southborn winds
 And garden walks;
 And makes each foot
 A dragging lump,
 And makes me feel
 A piebald chump,

And puts my liver
 Out of whack,
 And puts a crick
 Into my back,
 And makes hot marbles
 Of my eyes,
 And fills my days and
 Nights with sighs,
 And makes me want
 To draw one breath
 And hate my old
 Fool self to death!
 O. burning lungs!
 And redhot head!
 Is this the grippe
 Of which I've read?
 It it's the grippe
 Makes me so sore
 It's all that's said
 Of it, and more!
 It's all that's dreamed
 Of it, then some!
 It puts the whole
 World on the bum!
 Can grippe give such
 An awful twist?
 Now, let me see,
 Who have I kissed?

Athletic World



JUNIOR DENTS 11—JUNIOR SCHOOL 2.

In the semi-final game in the Jennings Cup series, Junior Dents easily disposed of the Junior School seven in a game which was decidedly one-sided. From the start of the game, Dents bombarded the School goal and from a scrimmage Cook scored the initial tally after a few minutes' play. Ross and Mulvihill combined for Dents' second score, when the former fooled Milne on an easy shot. Gouinlock, who had not shown much up to the present time, finally woke up and fooled Staples, scoring the first goal against Junior Dents in a championship game this year. Milan, on a pass from Ross, pushed in Dents' third and incidentally pushed himself in after it. Just before the period ended Mulvihill bulged the net with a pretty shot from left wing.

In the second period, School tried hard, but the Dent defence were too strong and broke up every rush that School started. Moore rushed through the whole School team, but missed the net. Cook was hurt and McGee went off to even up. Ross and Milan accounted for four more goals during this period, the latter displaying great bursts of speed.

In the third period, Gouinlock tried hard but could not break through. Dents had all the play, and the School goal tender was called on to stop a fusillade of shots. School finally beat Staples with Moore off, being injured. Mulvihill scored from the wing, while Milan secured two more shortly after. The game ended 11-2, with Junior Dents on the long end of the score. For Dents, Milan was undoubtedly the best man, with Ross a close second. The Dent defence worked well, while Mulvihill and Cook were always dangerous on the wings. The Juniors, by virtue of their win, now enter the finals, and are odds-on favorites for the Jennings Cup championship.

The line-up—Goal, Staples; right defence, Colbeck; left defence, Moore; rover, Milan; centre, Ross; left wing, Mulvihill; right wing, Cook.

SENIOR DENTS 2—SENIOR SCHOOL 0.

Just to make it doubly sure that the Jennings Cup would still remain in its now well-known resting place in the Royal College, Senior Dents went out and defeated the renowned School sextette to the tune of 2-0 in a game in which there was something doing every minute, and are now finalists for the championship.

The ice was keen, possibly the best that either team had enjoyed this year, and hence the speed of the Dental squad offset the advantage which the School had in weight.

In the first period, the play was exceptionally fast and fairly even. Both goalkeepers were called upon to stop many dangerous shots, and, as the score indicates, they did admirably well. Bierel scored the only goal of this period when he beat Levesque after the prettiest piece of stick-handling of the day. Richmond, of Senior School, broke his skate, and the game was finished with six men a side.

In the second period, School played well and were at all times dangerous, but Bishop saved many a dangerous situation. Chartrand and Bierel combined for Dents' second and last tally, when they beat Levesque, who was playing a stellar game.

In the third period no score resulted, although several times Dents had only the goal-tender to beat, and Nichol at one time had but Bishop in front of him. E. Boyd rushed well, but couldn't make his shots count. For Dents, Bishop played a wonderful game in goal, while Deans and E. Boyd did fine defence work. Chartrand as usual back checked well, and was in on nearly all plays. Bierel displayed the classiest brand of stick-handling seen this year, the first goal being an exceptionally fine piece of work. D. Boyd, Anderson and Aljoe, who alternated for the first two periods, all played well. The line-up—Goal, Bishop; left defence, Deans; right defence, E. Boyd; rover, D. Boyd; centre, Bierel; left wing, Chartrand; right wing, Anderson, Aljoe.

SENIOR DENTS CAPTURE JENNINGS CUP.

**Two Dent Teams Wage Great Battle—Ross Was Best for Juniors,
While E. Boyd Was Best for Seniors—Clean, Fast Game
Throughout.**

Two Dent teams, for the first time in many years, lined up to fight it out for the Jennings Cup on March 3rd at 3 p.m., and provided what was the greatest final game in many seasons. The Juniors were minus Milan, who played with the Kingston Frontenacs in the Senior O. H. A., and Colbeck, their fast rover, who was ill. Milan was replaced by Ross and Colbeck by Abell, and both substitutes showed great form. The Senior team was at full strength and had no excuses. Both teams were confident of winning, and went on the ice with that purpose in view.

The game was late in starting, as some of the Juniors were late, and it was nearly four o'clock before Referee Dr. Knight got the teams on the go.

First Period.

Play started out fast right from the start, and the players mixed it freely, especially Moore of the Juniors and Chartrand of the Seniors. E. Boyd stopped Abell pretty rudely and was given a rest. Immediately after Chartrand pulled a rather rough poke on Moore and decorated the bench also. This gave the Juniors a great chance and they certainly took advantage of it, as they scored two goals. The first one was pushed in from a scramble in front of the nets, while the other was scored on a fine piece of work by Cook. Roos and Moore were playing especially well for Juniors at this time, while D. Boyd was going fine for Seniors. E. Boyd came on and a minute later Chartrand came back and the Seniors began to show the Juniors that there was a real game on. Play went from end to end, with Seniors pressing and Beirel fooled Staples on a fine shot and made the score 2-1. This goal put life into the Seniors, and they played hard. The period ended a few minutes later without any more scoring, although both goalers handled a few shots.

Second Period.

The period opened rather slow, but soon became fast. Deans of the Seniors woke up and went through several times, but had hard luck with his shots. Mulvihill, Ross and Cook combined nicely several times, but could not beat Bishop, who was in grand form. E. Boyd went down several times, but had no luck. Anderson and Mulvihill waged a great battle on their wings with honors about even, this period, both of them getting away with dirty work, Mulvihill especially, because he was watched so closely. Roos made some great rushes this period, but generally stopped about three-quarters of the way up the ice. Both teams checked back great, so there was little chance of scoring, and the period ended as the first 2-1 for the Juniors.

Third Period.

The Seniors entered this period with the do or die spirit and intended to even things up, while the Juniors felt quite confident of retaining or increasing their lead. Play went from end to end, with both goalers having lots to do. Deans got right through, but could not beat Staples, who played a stellar game throughout. Moore also showed some great rushes this period which drew forth cheers from his admirers. The forwards began to show the result of hard checking and slowed up a little, giving the defence a greater opportunity for rushing. Anderson was put out for a while this period, but continued after short rest. Chartrand worked hard, but was well looked after by Cook. Roos pulled off a few good rushes, but could not get inside the defence. The Seniors worked hard and on a great rush by Chartrand the score was evened up and the Senior supporters went wild. The period ended 2-2.

Overtime.

There was quite a discussion as to whether the overtime period was to be played, but it was finally agreed to play five minutes each way until a winner was declared.

The overtime opened with a rush and the rubber travelled from end to end with great rapidity. The Seniors pulled off a clever rush and scored. They made it sure about thirty second later, when Chartrand beat Staples on a nice play. These goals woke the Juniors up and they pressed the Seniors hard. The first five minutes ended without further scoring. They immediately changed and the Juniors had a little better of the play, so Bishop had a lively time. Roos, Mulvihill and Cook combined and beat Bishop and the handicap was brought down to one goal. The play opened up after this and both goalers had some shots, but they took care of them all. Ross got right in with only Bishop to beat, but that was enough. Deans went right through the whole Junior team, but Staples stopped and then took a good healthy wallop at Deans but only hit his stick. The puck travelled up and down, but neither side was able to score and the Senior Dents came off the ice Jennings Cup champions. Three cheers were given by both teams for the other and the fellows came off the best of friends.

The Juniors are to be congratulated on their fine performance, but not as much as the Seniors, who have worked up from what was considered a poor aggregation to the best in the University.

The line-ups:—

Seniors—Goal, Bishop; right defence, E. Boyd; left defence, Deans; rover, D. Boyd; centre, Bierel; left wing, Chartrand; right wing, Anderson.

Juniors—Goal, Staples; right defence, Moore; left defence, Roos; rover, Abell; centre, Ross; left wing, Mulvihill; right wing, Cook.

Referee—Dr. F. Knight.

Notes on the Final.

Roos was the best man for the Juniors, with Moore chasing him hard for the honors.

E. Boyd has improved greatly since the beginning of the season, and was the best man for the Seniors in the final. The "Big Fellow" lasted well also.

Deans, the Senior captain, is entitled to most of the credit for the credit for the Seniors' showing, as he has been in charge of the team for the last month. He played a grand game throughout and stopped many a hopeful rush.

Anderson and Mulvihill provided a great battle, with honors nearly even.

Chartrand is a hard man to watch, but Cook made a great job of it.

Roos and Abell, who were the Juniors' new men, played grand games throughout, and they cannot be blamed for their team's defeat.

Aljoe was in uniform for the Seniors, but he wasn't needed, as the other men were right on their best form.

About 200 saw the game and came away well satisfied with the fixture.

Dr. W. Willmott was an interested spectator, and the players were pleased he came up to see them perform.

The "Rail Bird" of the "Varsity" was again wrong, as he picked the Juniors to win.

Bishop and Staples are goalers of high class and could catch a place on almost any seven.

The nets at the Stadium were very bad, and it caused quite a dispute on the first goal scored.

A Freshman knocked the puck away from Chartrand in the third period, and it peeved "Billy" very much by the swing he took at him.

Junior Dents have scored 31 goals to their opponents' 6 during the season, which shows how they outclassed nearly all their opponents.

The Seniors have only scored 21 to their opponents' 6 and played one game more than the Juniors, showing that they weren't as good goal-getters as their younger rivals, but it also shows the good defence work of the Seniors. Six goals in five games is pretty good defence work.

Dr. E. Boyle, the manager of both teams, deserves a lot of credit for his untiring efforts in looking after both teams. It is a big job, but Dr. Boyle did it well.

Dr. Cowling (reviewing lecture in chemistry): "How was iron first discovered?"

Freshie: "You told us, sir, that they smelt it."

Anderson, '19: "What lessons do we learn from the attack on the Dardanelles?"

Beebe, '19: "That a strait beats three kings."

PRACTICAL HINTS

Crowning Short Roots:—Additional anchorage may be obtained in crowning those short roots where the band is not sufficient retention, by casting the cusp and allowing the cast to extend down into the pulp chamber which has been squared to receive it.—E. J. Perry, Washington, Iowa.

To Clean the Saliva Ejector:—The saliva ejector often fails to work because the needle valve in the fixture near the bowl has become clogged with lime salts from the saliva. Remove the part containing the needle valve, put a drop or two of hydrochloric acid in the tube and run a fine wire through the valve. Wash out, replace and watch the cuspidor spin.—C. M. C., Chicago.

Facility With the Card System:—If a card system is used, have the patient's card taken from its container, placed where the operator can refer to it before starting work for the patient. The operator will thus be enabled to proceed intelligently. The card should not be replaced in the container, until a charge has been made, for the operation. By using this method no charges will be overlooked.—Albert E. Converse, Springfield, Ill.

Obtunding Sensitive Cavities:—In case of a sensitive cavity the best results may be obtained by flooding the cavity with the liquid of Justi's Insoluble Cement and letting it remain about a minute. With the cavity still moist with the liquid the sensitive dentin may be removed with very little pain. After a layer is removed and the cavity becomes sensitive again make another application. By this means most cavities may be prepared practically painlessly.—F. J. Patterson, Mendota, Ill.

Backing Facings:—Grind facing to position, allowing for enough thickness of gold at incisal edge, apply 38-gauge 24-K. gold backing to facing and hold into position by shaving down the platinum pins with sharp knife instead of bending pins down into backing. Cut a piece of 26-gauge clasp plate the size and shape of incisal shape of facing. Place this in position on the incisal slope and solder. This provides for an even thickness of clasp metal at the incisal edge, which will not easily wear out by mastication.—W. O. Fellman, Oak Park, Ill.

Controlling Gums While Making Coping:—The "screw post" manufactured by the Blue Island Specialty Company is a very useful little device for holding gutta percha in place against the end of a root that has been cut under the gum margin for a dowel crown. The root is dried, gutta percha warmed and pressed into place; the "screw post" is then heated by holding in flame with pliers, and forced through gutta percha into root canal as far as it will go. The head of the screw is then covered with gutta percha and the gums pressed back. This should hold the gums well out of the way till next sitting.—D. N. Lewis, Lake Forest, Ill.

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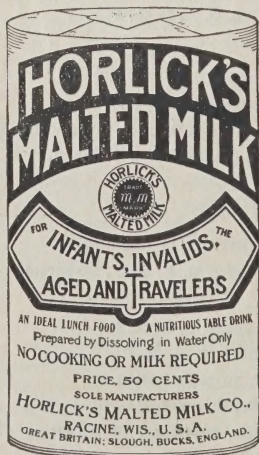
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Vol. XIV.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1916

No. 5

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A Consideration of the Present Tendencies in Dentistry

By C. N. Johnson, M.A., L.D.S., D.D.S., Chicago, Ill.

(Read before the Dental Society of the State of New York, at its annual meeting at Albany, May 13, 1915.)

This paper is not intended as an effort to harness enthusiasm or to put a brake on progress. It is merely an invitation to the thinking men of the profession—possibly it might be better to extend the invitation to the unthinking men in the profession—to consider somewhat carefully certain tendencies which seem particularly apparent at the present time, and which your essayist believes would be the better for a rather rigid and unbiased interpretation.

Analgesia.

A year ago I had the honor of standing on this floor, and remarking in a discussion of the splendid report of your Correspondent that the practice of analgesia with nitrous oxid and oxygen did not appeal to me as a routine and regular method of procedure in filling teeth. In taking this position I found myself opposed to the opinion of some men prominent in the profession, and for whom personally I had a very high regard; but I take it that it should be a tenet of every man's professional faith that in the discussion of scientific subjects the matter of person predilection should not be permitted to dominate a man's expression of opinion. What I thought of analgesia then I still think of it, and it may not be amiss for me to venture on a brief explanation of the reasons why I am in a measure opposed to it. I say advisedly "in a measure," because I would not have it inferred that I am sufficiently hidebound in my convictions that I fail utterly to see any virtue in a method which has for its aim the amelioration of suffering during dental operations. I will go even farther, and admit that there may be some cases which cannot be so successfully controlled by any other means as by analgesia. And yet to my mind these are only the exceptions which prove the rule, and these exceptions do not in any measure alter my conviction that the general introduction of analgesia for the ordinary operations which we perform each day, such as cavity preparation, trimming roots for crowns, etc., would do infinitely more harm than good.

My reasons for making this statement are based on several considerations: (1) The impracticability of the process—a charge which I have never before seen made against it; (2) the possible detrimental effects on the patient; (3) the danger of approaching too close to the pulp in cavity preparation, and (4) its demoralizing influence upon the stamina of the patient.

As to its impracticability, it is only necessary to note the fact that many of the operators, it is quite safe to say, who took it up most enthusiastically in the beginning, use it less and less as time elapses. The chief reason for this must be that it is not practical; that it has certain limitations which interfere with its successful

operation. After these years of testing-out, if it were practicable it would be used more to-day instead of less. There is something wrong with a method of practice which steadily loses ground after the crucial test of experience.

Its possible detrimental effect on the patient may be manifested in various ways. When patients are kept partially under the influence of an anesthetic for a sufficient time to permit of cavity preparation or similar operations, and when this is done as routine practice, it is difficult to estimate the injury that may result. To say nothing of the headaches which are frequently complained of by the patient, there is another factor not usually considered, but which is really worthy of some attention, viz., the possible effect on those patients whose blood pressure is high, many of whom are not aware of this condition till something serious has happened. It is not well to cry "Wolf, wolf!" at the suggestion of every new method of practice, and yet with a thing as radical as analgesia the operator should proceed with great caution lest he permanently injure his patient.

The danger of approaching too near a pulp in cavity preparation is not a fanciful one, as has been demonstrated in several instances which have come under the writer's observation. I have seen at least two cases where pulps were needlessly exposed under analgesia, in each of which it was found necessary to remove the filling on account of pain, only to find the pulp dying. These were both in cases where the cavities were so small that there would have been no exposure if analgesia had not been used. This cannot be considered desirable practice.

Another unfortunate feature of analgesia is that it caters to the dependence and lack of stamina of the patient. I do not by any means argue for the infliction of pain to develop courage on the part of the individual. But I do assert that in most of the routine work of dentistry the pain need not be so great that it works an injury to the patient or calls for a systemic numbing of the nerves, and that the lure of this practice held out to people will in many instances tend to minimize their self-control, and unfit them for meeting some of the other emergencies of life when they are thrust upon them. If we could insure every individual that he would never be called upon to endure hardship of any sort there might be some justification for humoring his every whim, but this is against all human experience, and the pampering of people beyond a reasonable limit demoralizing in every way. I am aware that I shall be misunderstood, and mayhap misquoted in venturing this statement, and so I must hasten to make it clear that I am an advocate of the utmost consideration and kindness in the treatment of people when they are obliged to encounter disagreeable experience such as the performance of dental operations. Indeed, my chief contention is that there has not been sufficient consideration and kindness in the past, a fact which in part is accountable for much of the dread of the dental chair. Had dentists always been considerate, careful, and skilful, there never would have been any demand for such a practice as analgesia for filling teeth, and my advice to the dentist of to-day is to go back to the old-fashioned tenet represented by painstaking care, kindness and delicacy of manipulation. If he will couple these with a constant study of

human nature, he will meet all the contingencies of everyday practice without resort to so radical a procedure as analgesia.

Prophylaxis.

In considering the tendencies of the day it may be well to refer briefly to the method of practice so extensively known as "prophylaxis." The very name appeals to one as a most commendable thing in dentistry. To prevent disease is more laudable always than to cure it, and our chief efforts should be centered in this direction. But in his wildest day-dreams the man who first called attention to this practice, Dr. D. D. Smith of Philadelphia, never imagined the extent to which it was to be carried by some practitioners. To conscientiously remove deposits from the teeth and polish the surfaces smooth and bright where they have become stained and roughened is a legitimate and altogether worthy method of practice; to stimulate patients to better care of the teeth, and to have constant surveillance over conditions in the mouth by frequent stated inspections must be considered a policy of reason and conservation. But to ruthlessly go into a mouth with stones and disks and strips, and to grind and cut and slash as is being done by some operators is wholly unwise, and in certain instances borders almost on malpractice. To pass a sand-paper strip between the proximal surfaces of teeth whose only sin is that they are somewhat stained, and to saw this strip back and forth in the interproximal space, lacerating the gum to shreds, and cutting into the tooth tissue in the gingival region; to go even farther than this, and force the strip between the bifurcations of roots, with the idea of trimming down and polishing these surfaces, is to exceed the function of rational prophylactic treatment, and in many instances to do more harm than good. This laying bare of the necks of the teeth by grinding and the use of abrasives frequently leaves the teeth so sensitive that the patient is rendered extremely uncomfortable. There is no need for creating this discomfort if the operator will go about his prophylactic work with reason and judgment, removing the deposits most carefully with delicate instruments, and polishing and smoothing the tooth surface without cutting and slashing into it as if it were so much inert matter. To transform a mouth from a state of disease to one of health by prophylactic treatment, and to do it rationally, is a process extending over some time instead of a radical and immediate operation of the "presto!—change" character. And this can be done without subjecting the patient to intolerable pain or subsequent discomfort.

Another consideration connected with the practice of prophylaxis relates to the folly of instituting treatment of this sort in a perfectly healthy mouth. This is frequently done on the plea that it will prevent disease of the gum and decay of the teeth, and the promise is confidently made by the dentist and naively accepted by the patient that if prophylactic measures are followed once a month there will never be any caries or pyorrhea in that mouth. The burden of preservation is thereby placed upon the dentist instead of being placed where it properly belongs, upon the patient. It is the daily care the patient gives the teeth, rather than the monthly care of the dentist, which counts most for the maintenance of health, and this should always be emphasized in any discussion of the matter with the patient.

Not only this, but to institute so-called prophylactic measures in a mouth where the gums are normal and the teeth in need only of ordinary cleaning is likely to do decided harm. To lacerate these delicate gum margins by instrumentation is in many instances to start them on the road to the very diseases which the dentist is so anxious to avoid; in fact, one of the functions of the dentist to-day is to guard his patient against injuring the gums by injudicious or wrong use of the brush in the patient's own hands. It is as valuable to teach the patient how to properly care for the teeth himself, so that he may do his part successfully, as it is for the dentist to operate skilfully in doing his part.

Then, again, to promise a patient that there will be no decay of the teeth if prophylactic measures are instituted each month is a hazardous thing to do. In some mouths where the influences of susceptibility are especially active, cavities will occur at times despite our best efforts, and when this happens it must call for some very ingenious explaining on the part of the dentist. Fortunately for themselves some of our colleagues are really very ingenious at this kind of explaining; but it would assuredly be better for their subsequent equanimity if they were frank enough at the outset to say to their patients that, while prophylaxis was a most excellent procedure under its proper indications and would aid greatly in minimizing the tendency to decay, there was yet no panacea or absolute preventive for dental caries known to man. This would be safer and I venture the assertion that it would not lessen the ultimate respect the patient has for the dentist or for prophylaxis.

Pyorrhea Alveolaris.

To proceed from a consideration of prophylaxis to that of pyorrhea alveolaris seems a natural sequence, in view of the close connection between prophylactic treatment and the prevention of pyorrhea. There can be no question that the proper observance of prophylactic measures in mouths where the incipience of pyorrhea has manifested itself will be of immense value in limiting the disease. Indeed it may safely be said that with all the furor in the way of systemic treatment, either by the vaccines or by the much-heralded emetic, the chief reliance for the control of pyorrhea must rest at present with proper local management of the case. And this at once brings us face to face with the question as to whether or not emetin is living up to the great promise made for it in the beginning. If we study the history of the use of this remedy we will see repeated the experience of many other remedies for many other diseases. When emetin was first introduced by Drs. Smith and Barrett of Philadelphia, their claims for its use read quite conservatively, and while their reports seemed to show a very encouraging result, yet there was a cautious tone to all they said, which if heeded by the profession would have resulted in a saner acceptance of the remedy. But while Smith and Barrett stated that emetin "seemed" to bring certain results, some of those who followed them stated that it did bring these results, and worse yet, certain men got the ear of the public press and heralded the glad tidings that at last there was a specific remedy for that almost universal disease—pyorrhea alveolaris. As my good friend Dr. Hofheinz of Rochester remarked, "There seems to have developed a

widespread impression that the only thing to do to cure pyorrhea is to inject emetin into the patient."

At this stage of our experience it seems difficult to assign to emetin its proper status as a remedy for pyorrhea. Some men continue to report encouraging results from its use, while others just as careful and as skilful see little merit in it. There is one confusing feature of this question which should be cleared before any estimate is passed upon the virtue of a drug or method advocated for pyorrhea. The claim that a certain treatment will stop pus formation in the mouth is no evidence that it will save teeth from being lost through failure of the supporting structures of the teeth. In fact I am going to be sufficiently heretical to say that the problem of stopping pus in pyorrhea pockets is not and never has been a very serious one, provided the operator may have the co-operation of the patient. And this can be accomplished wholly by local treatment. The great problem, and the one which I believe to be baffling most men to-day, is to prevent the constant and insidious loosening of the teeth by a solution of the pericemental membrane and alveolar process without any evidence of pus formation at all. This goes on in some cases despite the most careful local treatment that we are able to institute. It is a condition in which other things are involved than the mere presence of deposits, because the deposits may be removed as carefully as can be done by the hand of man, and yet the teeth grow steadily looser. It is light upon this peculiar condition that we need more than anything else to-day, and when this light comes I venture the prediction that it will be found to be something systemic; and to go one step farther, I imagine that it will have to do with some form of faulty metabolism or elimination.

The most unfortunate thing connected with the present status of the emetin treatment is the false hope that has been fostered in the mind of the public that a panacea for pyorrhea has been discovered. Quite naturally those afflicted with this disease will catch at any straw which promises salvation, and the confident way in which the papers have stated that a simple cure has been found will mislead many people, and result in their ultimate disappointment. Any deception of the public which has the semblance of exploitation reacts in an unfortunate way, and increases distrust which is hard to live down. The best interests of the profession and the people are conserved only when there is perfect confidence established on both sides, and experiences such as we are having with the emetin treatment are not conducive to this end.

Root-Canal Work.

The intense interest which has been excited in recent years regarding the possible effect on the system of badly treated pulpless teeth has stimulated the profession to renewed efforts in the direction of better root-canal work. This is a movement in the right direction, and it came none too soon to save the reputation of the profession. The numerous travesties on root-canal fillings that have been made to pass muster heretofore would be a serious reflection on the profession had the real gravity of the situation been apparent. Few men realized that anything more disagreeable or dangerous than an alveolar abscess was likely to follow bad root-canal work, and so slipshod

methods were allowed to prevail with many operators, who were content if their treatment did not immediately result in the formation of an active abscess. But the severe and justifiable strictures passed upon this kind of dentistry by the medical profession and by a certain section of the dental profession has "given us pause," and made us reflect that an improvement in our operations must be made if we are to save our reputation. It is safe to assume that there has never been such a general awakening as there is at present on the subject of proper root treatment and filling, and a close study of the technique of this operation is being more generally made than ever before.

This is by no means an acknowledgment that in the past this work has been entirely neglected or ignored by the profession. Many men from the very beginning of the practice of root-filling have devoted their best energies to it, and have conscientiously lived up to the highest of their understanding. In the hands of men of this type there has been little menace to the welfare of the patient as the result of root-filling, and the present crusade is directed mainly against that large membership who slight this operation, and content themselves with any kind of technique that will cover up their tracks temporarily. The strongest censure that can be passed upon this sort of work is none too severe, and the united efforts of the profession should be devoted toward the elimination of such methods of practice.

But let us turn for a moment to the other side of the picture. There is grave danger at the present time that serious harm is to be done in the name of so-called reform. It seems to be a proclivity of human nature not to be able to bring about any reform without overdoing it, and in some instances the enthusiasm of the reformer leads him into follies as serious as the evils he is trying to combat. When the realization was forced upon the profession that neglected or badly treated pulpless teeth were a menace to the health of the individual through establishing local foci of infection which might affect the entire system, the chimeric vision of some men carried them on to the conclusion that every pulpless tooth was a menace, and consequently should be removed. In the light of our long experience with the behavior of well-filled pulpless teeth it seems impossible of belief that men can be found who sagely advise the extraction of every tooth which by any chance has lost its pulp, and yet this is really being done to-day in certain sections. Not only this, but dentists are reading papers before medical societies extolling the practice of extraction, and dwelling on the horrors lurking at the apex of every pulpless tooth. Medical men are naturally only too glad to discover some new explanation of the phenomena of disease which have been puzzling them, and they readily seize on the novel theory that the teeth are at the basis of many of the ills from which their patients are suffering, and which heretofore they have been unable to fathom. No conscientious man of mature experience would for a moment wish to minimize the ill effects on the system of bad mouth conditions, nor to argue that foci of infection at root-ends were not a serious menace to the patient; but to claim that all pulpless teeth, regardless of whether they were well filled or not, are dangerous to the individual and should be removed is simply to run riot with the evidence of half

a century, and to throw ordinary common sense to the winds. The consequence of this crusade of extraction will be disastrous to the people if it is not checked. Hundreds and possibly thousands of teeth innocent of any harm will be sacrificed to the forceps and the people deprived of their use for life. To accept the dictum that most of the teeth which have lost their pulps cannot be made healthy and useful to the individual is to set dentistry back more than fifty years—to the days when pain in a tooth meant its extraction, when partial dentures followed shortly by full dentures were the rule. Why is it that to-day there are relatively fewer artificial teeth worn by the population than there were years ago? Mostly it is due to the fact that it has been possible to treat and save pulpless teeth.

As has already been intimated, we need a new consecration to care and thoroughness in the technique of this work, we need to increase our skill; but to say that all this is futile and that when a tooth has lost its pulp it must ever remain a dangerous thing to the patient is to discount and discredit the splendid work done in this line by such men as Callahan, Rhein, Buckley, Best, and scores of others.

Medical men should be taught to be more guarded in their condemnation of teeth. If they are to continue to advise extraction on the evidence of the X-ray as they are doing to-day, then we must insist that they make themselves more familiar with the phenomena of X-ray pictures of the teeth and jaws. Skiagraphs of the jaws are difficult to properly interpret even by an expert in this especial field, and for one who is not familiar with this work to pass an offhand judgment on a tooth and order its extraction is often to do irreparable injury to the patient.

We should welcome the closest co-operation between the physician and dentist, but we should insist that this co-operation be undertaken solely for the best interests of the patient instead of for the exploitation of some pet theory.

In considering some of the present tendencies in dentistry your essayist has sought to touch on a few of the outstanding things which seem to him to be affecting our profession at this time, and he wishes to repeat what he said at the beginning, that his aim is not to discountenance progress nor to discourage the testing of new ideas. It is only by the introduction of new ideas that the profession can grow, and while the trend of thought and practice in some of the things mentioned in this paper would appear to call a halt in the enthusiasm of those most interested in them, yet the writer would rather see the extreme of enthusiasm, even with the mistakes concomitant thereto, than to see the profession settle down into a stagnant rut, self-satisfied, and asleep. Good must eventually come from the extremest method of practice, and the only care we must have is to see that too much harm shall not be permitted to creep in with the good.—Dental Cosmos.

Technique of Root-Canal Filling

A. E. Webster, D.D.S., L.D.S., M.D., Toronto, Ont.

Within the past few years several methods of root-canal filling have been presented to the profession for acceptance. Gutta percha has held its place for a good number of years, but a modification of this method is gaining the attention of the profession.

The methods in common use are gutta percha, rosin and gutta percha, paraffin compound and bismuth paste. Each of these materials has some special properties which makes it better suited in some cases than in others.

Where Gutta Percha Should be Used.

Gutta percha is indicated in all root canals which can be freely opened to the apex, and which have not large apical openings, or where root canals are to be used for the insertion or cementation of a post.

Gutta Percha and Chloro-Percha Compound.

Dissolve the gutta percha in chloroform and then strain through cheese cloth.

Dr. H. L. Rhein's Technique of Gutta Percha Root Canal Filling.

Dry the canal with warm air, and I use what is known as the Young broach and wrap it with a fine wisp of cotton. I frequently introduce a little chloroform first, and follow it up with the hot air. I want the chlora-percha when it goes into the canal to meet a dry surface all around to which it will adhere all the way down, so that when I fill in with a point of gutta percha I am not only forcing the gutta percha through the opening in the foramen, but literally into the microscopic tubuli, in the decalcified dentine, and, of course, it is understood you are to do this with absolutely aseptic precaution. I scrub my hands the very last thing before I introduce the chlora-percha, and my assistant does the same. My gutta percha points are now placed in a bath of ten per cent. formalin, so that there can be no infection on the gutta percha. With a pair of forceps I take the gutta percha point on to the napkin and fold the napkin over it carefully; the assistant stands at the left side of the chair, with an alcohol lamp and with aseptic forceps. I introduce the point carefully into the root canal, and, with gentle pressure, press it down as far as possible, and then proceed to follow up the process of forcing my gutta percha point carefully down. Then I add another point in the same way, and may add a third point according to the diameter of the canal, compressing it as well as I can with a plugger. I now take the plugger point and wrap a little wisp of Japanese paper around it, and dip that in chloroform and introduce that plugger with the chloroform dipper paper into the canal and proceed to tamp that gutta percha with the plugger, the same as a laborer tamps his concrete pavement, doing it again and again. You can only learn by experience how much of this is requisite. When you have finished, your gutta percha points are forced into one homogeneous mass that absolutely fills that canal. Your chloroform is being forced out the end of the foramen at one end, and at the other is

easily evaporated with your cold air. If I am going to use a root for a crown I sometimes use only one-half a point of gutta percha, and if I am going to bring the filling away up I may use six or eight points, running down to a number five or number four. When I am all through and my assistant has stopped blowing cold air on the gutta percha so that we know the evaporation is complete, I cover the gutta percha with oxy-chloride of zinc cement. That is placed over it to prevent any possible infection from the crown of the tooth into the root canal. I have never detected the faintest odor in any root canal that I have filled, and I have opened a good number of old fillings of my own, and it has simply been a question of the difficulty of reaming them out.

Rosin-Gutta Percha Compound.

The rosin-gutta percha root canal filling is indicated in fine canals where they can be perfectly dried. It has the advantage of entering the tubules and sealing them, and should be especially indicated in those cases which have been the seat of septic infection. It has the disadvantage of being more or less mussy during insertion.

Rosin Solution.

Rosin	Gr. xij
Chloroform	3ii j.
M. Fiat Sol.	

The technique of the rosin-gutta percha root filling is simple, easy, quick and sure to seal all tubuli and foramina that are open. Before proceeding with the filling of the root canal all instruments, cotton, paper points, gutta percha points, should be placed in the steam chest, super-heated steam being the most effective sterilizing agent. After steaming the proper length of time the steam is shut off from the chest. This soon dries the instrument points and cotton broaches. The gutta percha and paper points after cooling in the basket have lost none of their desirable properties.

I have said that the root canal should be the general shape of the paper root canal driers as furnished us by the dealers. In addition to this general form have the mouth of each canal a decided saucer shape. This will facilitate the placing of agents or instruments to or near the apical foramen.

The first step then is the complete dehydration of the dentine, using acetone, as advised by Dr. Prinz, as the dehydrating agent. After flooding the canal with acetone use the paper points liberally until the canal is entirely free from moisture. Follow this with warm air. Then hold a warm wire in the canal for a minute or two, being careful the wire is not hot enough to sear any part of the canal.

Right here is where many root canal operations fail. The canals and tubuli must be as dry as it is possible to make them, bearing in mind that it is possible to do damage by overheating the root.

Now flood the dry root canal with the thin rosin solution, pumping it in with a wisp of cotton on a broach. When the canal is full of the solution pass a fine wire or broach to the end of the canal. Work out all the air that may be trapped therein. This is of vital importance.

(Note.)—At this point dip the broach being used into oxide of bismuth and pump into the rosin solution if X-rays are to be made.

The canal point should be made of base plate gutta percha. Should carry no drugs or any additional elements that will have a tendency to weaken or reduce the strength or rigidity of the cone, because we wish the gutta percha to dissolve rather slowly at the periphery while the attenuated centre retains rigidity sufficient to permit of being pushed along.

Select a gutta percha cone that will reach to or near the end of the canal, holding the cone with a fine foil carrier, and pass the cone carefully and surely about half way into the canal, pumping the cone up and down in the canal usually from forty to six times, and, as it dissolves in the chloroform, advancing the cone farther toward the apex.

The pumping motion forces the rosin solution farther into every opening. The chloroform at the same time dissolves the periphery of the gutta percha cone, which, becoming more and more attenuated, slips farther toward the apex, surrounding itself with the mixture of gutta percha and rosin. The rosin seals the tubuli, and at the same time causes the gutta percha to stick tight to the pulp walls, and makes the gutta percha more stable and proof against the action of body fluids or substances.

If this does not leave the large end of the gutta percha cone at or near the end of the canal, place a small one alongside or on the first one, then with a cold steel plugger point that will go into the canal gently pack mass into canal, using warm air to soften the protruding gutta percha if necessary.

This packing forces the semi-fluids (chloro-percha and rosin) into the unknown canals and pockets, and at the same time brings the surplus chloro-percha to the mouth of the canal, where it may be taken up with absorbent rolls or cotton.

In multi-rooted teeth complete the filling of each individual canal before starting another.

Rub the steel plugger points on paraffin cake to prevent the partially dissolved gutta percha from adhering to the instrument. The pulp chamber is to be filled with oxy-chloride of zinc or oxy-phosphate, to which add one to five per cent. of yellow oxide of mercury.

Bismuth Paste.

Bismuth paste is indicated in roots which have large apical openings from absorption or lack of development, temporary teeth and punctured roots.

Technique.

The paste is brought to a fluid state in a hot water bath, which is easily done by putting a wide-mouthed jar containing the paste in a dish of hot water. With the ordinary metal water syringe, heated to about the temperature of the fluid paste, draw up some and deposit it into the cavity of the tooth, and rapidly work into the canal with a warm (not hot) root canal plugger. While the mass is yet fluid it may be forced to the end of the root with pressure on unvulcanized rubber. The excess of the paste is cleared away and a gutta percha cone the full size of the root canal is gently pressed as far into the canal as possible. Then put a layer of oxy-chloride or oxy-phosphate, to which one per cent. of yellow oxide of mercury has been added, over the root filling.

Paraffin Root Filling Material.

Paraffin is indicated in large canals where a hot instrument may be freely carried to the bottom of the canal. It is less irritating than gutta percha if any should pass through the apex. It is unsuitable in cases where a post is to be cemented in place, because it never becomes sufficiently solid to resist the pressure of cementation, and is driven through the apex.

Paraffin Root Filling Compound.

Thymol	2 parts
Bismuth trioxide	30 parts
Hard paraffin melting point 56-58 deg. C., (133-136 deg. F.)	68 parts

The Technique of Filling Root Canals with Paraffin Compound.

The sine qua non of a successful paraffin root canal filling is an absolutely dry root canal. To accomplish this end certain physical procedures are in vogue, i.e., the hot blast, the electrically heated root dryer, the heated wire, bibulous paper cones, cotton, etc. To facilitate the removal of moisture hygroscopic chemicals; i.e., alcohol, chloroform, ether and other substances are often used in conjunction with the above enumerated means. These compounds, with the exception of alcohol, have little affinity for water, and hence are of no practical value. In drying out a root canal it should be borne in mind that the removal of its natural moisture or any other fluid placed into it is well-nigh impossible with the much-lauded hot air blast if its foramen is closed. A few trials on an extracted tooth or a glass tube drawn out to a fine solid point and filled with water or any other of the above enumerated fluids will readily convince one of this illusory conception. The fluid will move back and forth upon the elastic cushion of air confined in the end of the tooth or the tube, or, if no air is present, the heated air blast will practically make no impression on the moisture column. The removal of the moisture is usually best accomplished by using bibulous paper cones in conjunction with the heated metallic root canal dryer. The secession of the hissing sound following the introduction of the hot wire indicates that the desired effect has been successfully achieved. In passing, it is well to remember that over-drying of the tooth structure is a dangerous procedure. If more or less of the water which holds the gelatinous matrix of the tooth in colloidal solution is removed by over-heating that tooth is proportionately weakened against physical or chemical insults. Black, Cook and others have repeatedly called attention to this fact, and it is well borne out by clinical observation.

After the root canal is freed from its moisture, it is flooded with acetone and dried again with the hot wire point. The object of this procedure is to remove every particle of moisture from obscure nooks. When a root canal, which is kept continuously moist with a most annoying, persistent seepage, is thoroughly dried out with acetone and the heated root dryer, the seepage will usually stop immediately. A wisp of cotton wrapped about a broach and dipped in pure paraffin oil (also known by many trade names, such as liquid alboline, cosmoline, oliphane, etc.) is now passed into the dry root canal and immediately followed by the hot compressed air blast, so

as to uniformly coat the canal. Its object is to cover every accessible surface with a thin film of oil, which, in turn, facilitates the ready flow of the liquid paraffin compound into every available space. Too much oil must be carefully avoided. This lubricating of the canal constitutes an important factor in the correct technique of the paraffin root filling method. A cone of the prepared paraffin is now inserted into the canal, and the heated dryer passed along its side. By a gentle pumping motion the air is expelled, and the semi-liquefied paraffin is allowed to flow into the canal. The film of the previously introduced paraffin oil and the semi-liquid paraffin compound possess great affinity for each other, and wherever the oil film has been deposited the paraffin compound will readily flow. Care should be exercised not to overheat the paraffin compound. It is essential, however, to keep the root dryer fairly warm, so as not to chill the semi-liquefied paraffin when the dryer reaches the deeper portions of the canal. As the paraffin compound melts at less than 60 deg. C. (140 deg. F.), there is no danger of burning the patient with it. Sufficient paraffin compound is now added so as to completely fill the canal. It has been suggested to finally insert a gutta percha cone or a heated copper wire into the filled canal and leave it permanently in place. Such procedures insure a more perfect filling; they overcome the shrinkage of the paraffin in solidifying. Gutta percha cones as suggested are especially well suited for this purpose; they act as a core and insure a more perfect adaptation of the softened paraffin to the irregularities of the root canal. In using these cones their extreme points are first cut off, and they are then quickly pressed into the semi-liquid paraffin. Fine copper wires for such purposes are readily obtained by cutting suitable pieces from an electric light cord. On the congealing of the paraffin compound a slight depression in the centre of the filling, near the entrance of the root canal, will be noticed. This contraction is in conformity with the natural tendency of the hardening of the paraffin; it will always congeal from the periphery toward the centre, and thereby insures an unchangeable, permanent and absolute water-tight sealing of the canal walls. The paraffin compound finally is covered with a layer of oxy-chloride or oxy-phosphate, to which one to five per cent. of yellow oxide of mercury has been added to form a solid foundation for the future permanent filling. If it should become necessary at some future time to remove the root canal filling, the introduction of the heated wire will readily liquefy it; it can then be removed with bibulous paper cones, the broach, and, if necessary, with a solvent, i.e., xylol.

The position of the patient in filling root canals of teeth in the lower jaw is self-explanatory; in filling the canals of the upper teeth the chair is tilted backward so as to obtain a horizontal position of the upper teeth. As capillary attraction plays an important role in this procedure, the paraffin compound will readily follow the heated wire.

Regarding the instruments used as hot pluggers for this work, any wire which will retain heat sufficiently long enough to melt the paraffin and which can be filed to a point fine enough to reach the smallest canals is suitable for this purpose. Silver or copper, or an alloy thereof, are good heat conductors, and therefore the most suit-

able metals. A one-inch coil made of No. 10 or 12 copper wire, with a three inch extension, filed to a fine point, answers the purpose fairly well. The fine point of the root canal plugger must be able to carry a minimum temperature of 60 deg. C. (140 deg. F.).

In recapitulating the technique of root canal filling with the paraffin compound the following points are the most important factors which must be rigidly observed:

Carefully drying out the root canals.

Lubricating the canal walls with a thin film of paraffin oil.

Filling the canals with the prepared paraffin compound by means of a heated wire, using a pumping motion.

Covering of the finished root filling with a layer of oxy-chloride or oxy-phosphate, to which one to five per cent. of yellow oxide of mercury has been added.

Properties.

1. It is non-putrefactive.
2. It is sterile and slightly antiseptic.
3. It is easily introduced.
4. It is absolutely non-irritating to the soft tissues; when forced beyond the foramen of a temporary or permanent tooth or through a perforated root it is borne by the soft tissues without the slightest reaction.
5. It does not discolor the tooth structure; it possesses a distinct yellow tint which makes it readily discernible to the eye.
6. It is non-porous and unchangeable; it produces an absolute permanent water-tight filling.
7. It is easily removed.
8. It will seal hermetically the dentinal tubuli and the foramina against bacterial invasion.
9. It is opaque to the Roentgen rays

—Dominion Dental Journal, Dec., 1915.

SPECIAL NOTE.

During the past year *Torontonensis*, through acts of "curtesy," had been in the habit of giving Hya Yaka those cuts used by *Torontonensis* of the Dental Faculty.

This year, through entirely new management of the *Torontonensis*, its backbone of former years, Mr. Hayes, the business manager, has enlisted, and so the new embryonic management of the said board, consisting of an editor-in-chief and business manager, saw fit to dispense with curtesy and sell some of those cuts to the "Daily Star," merely an act of patriotism, and money was not the real object of the sale at all.

Furthermore, those cuts of class organizations were used by economic thrift for the purpose of "old brass and wood" by the printers of *Torontonensis*. We believe the sale of the brass to the Jewish ragman was with the intent of supplying metals to our ammunition factories, and the hardwood blocks will be used to set up other cuts for next year's *Torontonensis*, according to the editor.

We therefore trust the graduating class will understand that the whole affair occurred by feverish patriotic principles.

The Graduates

R. HAROLD ALJOE.

"That man is great and he alone,
Who serves a greatness not his own."

Durham was the scene of his birth in 1895. Received early education and matriculated there. Secretary of Class in junior year. Representative to Students' Council senior year. Prominent in Y. M. C. A. activities.

R. MELLVILLE ANDERSON.

"Music hath its charms, and so has fussing."

Andy first saw the light of day in Bracebridge, Ont., Jan. 27th, 1894. Matriculated from Bracebridge Continuation School 1912. Member of At-Home Committee in his freshman year. On championship Dental hockey team 1913-14.

HARVEY C. ARNOTT.

"Thy labor may one day make thee great."

Harvey was born in the Town of Sudbury in 1892. For past twenty years he has been in Oshawa, where he received his early education. Harvey is a bright, good-natured fellow who is always ready to play his part. During his final year he was treasurer of Hya Yaka.

EMERSON G. BERRY.

"Not much talk—a great sweet silence."

Originated on a farm near Mildmay, Bruce County, in February of 1895. Graduated from Harriston High School in 1912, and entered R. C. D. S. the same year. He has the best wishes of his Class.

E. ROY BIER.

"Time and mother and some fostering star
In high cabal have made us what we are."

Born May 7th, 1889, at Hamburg, Ont. Matriculated after five years' banking experience. Vice-President of Class, '12. Associate editor Hya Haka. Rep. on Debating Society at R. C. D. S. and on Varsity '13. Editor-in-chief Hya Kaka '14-'15. Associate editor of "Varsity" '15. Pres. Debating Society at R. C. D. S. '15. Mingles congenially with the male and female sex. Not ashamed of his marks at examinations.

GARNET D. BEIERL.

"I play a little, work a little and dance a little."

Born at Markham, Ont., Dec. 6, 1893. Began his college career in 1912, at the University of Michigan, from which he received a D. S. degree on June 24, 1915. Entered R. C. D. S. in 1915.

DALTON M. BOYD.

"A cheerful heart doeth good like medicine."

Matriculated from Sudbury High School, Dalton joined Class '16 at R. C. D. S. His popularity won for him the office of Vice-President of the "At-Home" Committee '14. He was a member of last year's champion hockey team and is also a lacrosse and rugby player of no mean repute.

W. ERNEST BOYD.

"Of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows."

The "Big Fellow" was born in Creemore, Ont., in '90; but all great men have some handicap. Matriculated in Sudbury. Active in hockey and rugby and won "T" with Varsity lacrosse '15. Secretary "At-Home" '15. A true son of the north and success is bound to follow him.

BONAR M. BRACKEN.

"Though modest, on his unembraced brow,
Nature has written gently."

Bonar hails from Orangeville and matriculated there. An energetic student and faithful supporter of his year. His energy and keen judgement will soon place him in the front rank of successful graduates.

THOMAS D. CAMPBELL.

"Thoughts, not words."

"Cozy" was born on a farm March 25th, 1895. Moved to the Village of Dutton, seven miles distant, 1896. Matriculated in Dutton High School and then to R. C. D. S. in 1912. Made 100 per cent. once in a term exam.

H. ROBERT CONWAY.

Harry gave his first smile to the world in June, 1893, at Hespeler. He obtained his preliminary education there and in Galt. Before entering his course in Dentistry he spent a year in the Canadian West. During his course, by his bright and jovial disposition, he has won many friends and was rewarded with several offices.

JOHN J. CRAIG.

"A man of weight."

Born Ridgeville, Manitoba, Dec. 25th, 1888. Matriculated from Wesley College 1912, and entered the R. C. D. S. with Class '16. John has been held in high esteem by his classmates, being vice-president of the Class in senior year. A good worker, a faithful student, conscientious in all his deeds, he is bound to be a credit to his Alma Mater and his profession.

F. WALLACE CANNING.

"With a failing for feminosity."

Born in Toronto. Received matriculation at Stratford Collegiate Institute in 1908. During the next four years Frank sought employment in the commercial world. Entered the R. C. D. S. in 1912. He graduates with the best wishes of Class '16.

EDWIN H. CLARK.

"Where his sunny locks divide
The parting line is all too wide."

Hailed from the Village of Baldur, Man. Matriculated from Brandon Collegiate. For some years was "Knight of the Hickory." An active member of Class '16, being president of Soph. Year, president Parl. and treasurer of "At-Home" Committee; also a brilliant orator and withal a confirmed lover of his fair sex.

JOHN R. CROCKETT.

"He seems grave, but things are not what they seem."

From indirect information we learn that Crock was born about a quarter of a century ago at Charlottetown, P.E.I. Mt. Allison Academy, Sackville, N.B., furnished him with the requirements to enter the R. C. D. S. with Class '16. He has made many friends and has held a number of offices in his Class.

G. CAMPBELL DEWAR.

"Strange to the world—
He wore a bashful look."

John cried for the first time at Aisla Craig, Ont., Jan. 24, 1894. Matriculated Mt. Allison Academy, Sackville. N.B., May 1911. Entering McGill University he completed three successful years. Decided to join R. C. D. S. for his final. Occasionally he mingles with the 400 set, but strict censorship prevents us from saying much.

W. JAMES EGGLETON.

"He wears well with acquaintance."

Born October 4th, 1887, in Brooklyn, New York. An American by birth, he decided to become a Canuck and joined us in our senior year. Graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College in 1909, and practised in Camden, New Jersey, till this year. We wish him every success in his profession on this side of the line.

B. EDWARD EAID.

"A dainty gentleman, no doubt of it."

Bruce was born in 1891, at Simcoe, where he received his early education. His aspirations soon outgrew the place, so he came to Toronto in '12 to study Dentistry. His pleasant manner and good judgment have made him one of the strong men of the class. In his junior year he was president of his class and secretary of parliament.

RICHARD J. GODFREY.

He hails from Listowel, Ont. Born Dec. 1893. Matriculated in 1911 from Elora High School. Entered R. C. D. S. a year later. Dick was always popular with the boys (also the ladies). Vice-president of the Class in Sophomore year. A good student endowed with marked ability, we predict a successful professional career for him.

HADLEY C. GOODHAND.

"He has some fame, some talent, some religion and some philanthropy in his head."

Goody was born in Milverton, Ont., May 14th, 1892. Here he received his primary education. He obtained his matriculation in Dauphin, Man., and in the fall of 1911 entered the R. C. D. S.

FREDERICK G. GARVIN.

"He was a merry, genial wag."

Ted was born in Saltcoats, Sask., '91. Entered Dentistry as a matriculant from Wesley College, Winnipeg. Staunch supporter of hockey and rugby. A member of University Band. Occasionally in his spare moments he has been known to study.

G. FRANKLIN GIBSON.

"Give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you."

He first breathed the atmosphere of life in the Village of Campbellford. Entered R. C. D. S. with Class '16 of which Class he was always an active member, being president of Dental College Y. M. C. A. and Students' Welcome Club in final year. A hard worker and able student, he will be a sure success.

C. LYNN GRANT.

"He'll hae misfortunes great and small,
But aye a heart above them all."

Born in Durham in 1890. Matriculated from the High School there. He entered the bank, but later responded to the call of Dentistry, and became a student at R. C. D. S. Taking an interest in athletics, he was elected president of the Track Club in his final year.

LLOYD E. HARRIMAN.

"The world belongs to the energetic."

Born in 1892 at Owen Sound, Ont. Matriculated from Owen Sound Collegiate 1910. Adopted pedagogy for one year and entered R. C. D. S. in 1912. Member of Joint Committee for two years. Harry is well liked by all his classmates and his ability for work ensures a successful future.

THOMAS F. HOLT.

"Mingle a little folly with your wisdom."

Born 1892, and after matriculating at Medicine Hat, Alta., he entered the R.C. D. S. with Class '16. He was a member of the rugby team and a good sport.

SIDNEY J. HUGHES.

"Cool, unperturbed by stress or hurry;
Inclined to work, but not to worry."

Sid. set sail on the sea of life in the Queen city, Feb. 28th, 1892. After matriculating from Jarvis Collegiate, cast his lot with the freshmen of 1912. He is a born optimist and the boys of onety-six are confident that this characteristic will lead him to a real success in his chosen profession.

FREDERICK E. HUMPHREY.

"Few things are impossible to diligence and skill."

Born near Troy, Ont. After matriculating at Brantford Collegiate he entered the R. C. D. S., where he gained a name for himself as a debater and associate editor of the Hya Yaka.

ERNEST F. JAMIESON.

"Why worry about to-morrow?"

A native of Rosemount, Ont. Graduated from Orangeville High School '07. Entered R. C. D. S. in '12. He always took a prominent part in Class affairs, being member of "At-Home" in '14 and president of "At-Home" in final year. A good worker and of a friendly disposition. He is bound to succeed.

HOWARD B. JAMES.

"He does all things well or not at all."

"Bob" was born in Oshawa in 1892, where he received his early education. He decided to study Dentistry in '12. He is one of our very best students, and his pleasant manner and untiring energy have won him a host of friends. Has held many offices, being president of R. D. S. and member of Cabinet in his final year. He leaves school with the best wishes of all.

JOHN C. LIVETT.

"Nor ever faltered in your work."

Jack came to John Bull's Island with the April showers, 1891. Educated King's School, Peterborough, and crossed the "brine" when fourteen. Entered R. C. D. S. five years later. Representative Varsity Glee Club and vice-president Royal Denal Society. Jack has kept his affections entire throughout his college course, but "still waters run deep."

STANLEY C. LUCAS.

"Young in years, but not in knowledge."

Born April 18, 1893, in St. Thomas, Ont. Preparatory education in Collegiate Institute, St. Thomas. Matriculated into University of Michigan in 1912 and graduated in '15, receiving D. D. S. degree. Entered R. C. D. S. in 1915. Member of Xi Psi Phi Fraternity.

W. CHAUNCEY LYMBURNER.

"A man with a smile is a man worth while."

The merry month of May, 1891, saw the joyful event on a farm in Lincoln County. Matriculated from Hamilton Collegiate in 1908. Then a year at Hamilton Normal, after which he instructed the young for two years. Member of "At-Home" Committee in his junior year. A loyal friend is Bill, and his happy smile will always be remembered by the boys of Class '16.

HUGH G. MacDONELL.

"Discretion is the better part of valor."

Wallacetown, Ont., first saw Mac June 5th, 1890. Matriculated at Dutton H. S. Taught school three years after leaving Hamilton Normal. In 1912 took up the study of Dentistry with Class '16.

LLOYD D. MacLAURIN.

"Men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever."

"Mac" was borne at Vankleek Hill, Ont., some time in the "80's." Attended Vankleek Hill Collegiate. Matriculated at McGill. Representative of Royal Dental Society in 1912-13. Founder of the Dental Orchestra and president for four years.

N. BOWLAND McLENAGHEN

"Not marked by noise,
Not known by bustle."

"Mac" answered present to the roll call on Dec. 2nd, 1890. This happened on a farm near the Town of Perth. Here he spent the first ten years of his life, then migrated to Portage La Prairie, where he matriculated and decided to study Dentistry. Of a quiet disposition, we all find in him a companion and friend and wish him success.

R. HARVEY MILLS.

"Speak of me as I am; nothing extenuate."
Nor set down aught in malice."

Born April 27th, 1892. Matriculated at Thessalon, Ont. Entered the R. C. D. S. 1911. Missed a year through ill-health. Member of R. C. D. S. Orchestra '14 and '15. Member of C. O. T. C. Band '14 and '15. Congenial mixer and well looked upon by the eyes of fair sex. Regulates the moments of his mirth by the dial of his reason.

GERALD R. McMILLAN.

"A man of many points, sober, sedate and dignified."

Born in Erin, Ont. Received academic training at Orangeville. Spent several years in transportation work. Enrolled with Class '16. Member Torontonensis Board. A credit to his Alma Mater. We predict for him a brilliant career.

RODERICK J. McCALLUM.

"He's little but he's wise,
He's a terror for his size."

First set up his wail Sept. 20th, 1894, along the slope of Apple Hill, Ont. Matriculated at Williamstown High School, 1912, and entered Dentistry '16 at McGill. Transferred to R. C. D. S. 1914. Still going strong.

ROBERT G. R. MUSGROVE.

"He hath a stern look, but a gentle heart."

"Mussy" was born at Stonewall, Manitoba, 1892, where he matriculated in 1910. Entered R. C. D. S. in 1912. Was vice-president of the rugby squad of 1915-16. Member of the Xi Psi Phi Fraternity.

JOHN G. PILKEY.

"Keen as mustard."

Glen was born in the Limestone City in '94. Received early education Fort William. Matriculated Harbord 1912. Was vice-chairman "At-Home" Committee '12. U. of T. Rifle Team '12-'13. Won Dental D. Qualified Lieutenant C. O. T. C. in 1915. Always active in military affairs.

A. CLARENCE PYE.

"Of all the jolly boys you'll meet
None can our portly doctor beat."

His dimpled countenance first beamed Sept. 1884, at Toronto. Attended Technical and Harbord Collegiate. Matriculated in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery 1908. Practiced four years in Peoria, Illinois.

JAMES H. REID.

"For he's a jolly good fellow,
For so say all of us."

Born 1891, Toronto. Matriculated at Oakwood Collegiate in 1910. Entered R. C. D. S. in 1912 after two years of worldly knowledge gained from commercialism. Connected with Hya Kaka since coming to College, being business manager of that publication during his third and fourth years.

HAROLD K. RICHARDSON.

"Sharp as a two-edged sword."

Born in Toronto in 1892. Matriculated in 1908. Entered R. C. D. S. with Class '16 in his sophomore year. Treasurer of Hya Yaka for 2 years and on "At-Home" Committee. A jolly good fellow. Success.

DAVID I. SIEGEL.

"Wisdom and worth were all he had,
But these were all to me."

At Suwalki, Russia, October, 1887, began his earthly career. Continued it at Chelsea, Mass., where he matriculated from the High School in 1905, and in the R. C. D. S. 1914. Local editor on the Hya Yaka staff.

JOHN H. SCOTT.

"I hear, yet say not much, but think the more."

Jack was born in Orillia in the eighties. Matriculated at Midland in '08. Graduated from Toronto Normal in '10. He wielded the birch and shingle for two years before entering the R. C. D. S. with Class '16.

WILLIAM SLATER.

"It is my duty, and I will."

Born near Galt, and after obtaining his matriculation in the Galt Collegiate Institute, he entered the R. C. D. S., where he took on active interest in all branches of college life.

L. STANLEY SMITH.

"Faint heart never won fair lady."

Leonard was born in Galt, August 17th, 1891. Matriculated in 1909. Entered R. C. D. S. with Class '16. Known by everyone as a good fellow and possessing the right spirit. He is quite unassuming, but somewhat of an orator.

HARRY L. SMITH.

"Counts not the cost but doeth all things well."

Harry drifted in with the snowflakes, Jan. 29, 1894, on a farm in Kent County. Matriculated from Chatham Collegiate Institute. Prominent in athletics. Won his colors as a member of inter-faculty hockey team, 1915. Elected president of Hockey and member of Hya Yaka staff in his last year. A brilliant student and a good pal among his friends.

GEORGE A SPROUL.

"A heart to resolve, a head to contrive, and a hand to execute."

"George" was born in 1893 at Chatham, N.B. Matriculated at St. John High School 1910. Entered McGill 1912. Transferred to Class '16 R. C. D. S. 1914. He has made many friends through his genial disposition, pleasant manner, and high standard of mental ability. His side-line—"Night-hawking."

ARTHUR C. STEELE.

"Few with knowledge so informed."

Artie was born in Fergus, January, 1895, where he received his early education. Entered the R. C. D. S. in 1912. He is quiet and has a most pleasing manner, which has won him a host of friends, who wish him success in his chosen profession.

WILLIAM J. TAYLOR.

"Nature made him what he is and never made another."

"Curly" arrived on the scene in January, 1895, at Southampton. There he received his preparatory education and in 1912 he decided on Dentistry as his life work. His free and off-hand manner has won for him many friends. Has held several offices; in his last year that of secretary of the Hya Yaka.

WILFRED W. WEIR.

"Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice."

Bill received his primary education at Wroxeter, Ont. From there he wended his way to Clinton Collegiate and matriculated. He entered R. C. D. S. with Class '15. Owing to unavoidable circumstances he was unable to attend session 14-15, but has been a congenial addition to Class '16.

F. MILTON WILLIAMSON.

"And still they gazed and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew."

Bill was born in Roland, Man., March 17th, 1885. Received his elementary education in Weyburn, Sask., later matriculating in Saskatoon. Entered R. C. D. S. 1911. His cheery, affable manner made him popular with all. He is a member of the Xi Psi Phi Fraternity.

"ELEMENTARY (?) MILITARY KNOWLEDGE."

1. With a "pull through" attach a piece of guncotton which has been slightly soaked in oil, and pull it through the rifle from the muzzle outwards. Then, with a clean piece of guncotton, clean out the oil and any remaining dust.

2. A Lance Corporal is under the Corporal. He has to take all orders and abuse from the Corporals up to the kicking point, then he can report.

3. Don't have frequent resort to the water bottle; it tends to lessen one's own self-command.

4. A soldier should get out of carriage, stand at attention and salute the officer and then return to his carriage.

5. A soldier should stop the horse and salute the officer, but he does not have to get out of the carriage.

6. At 1,000 yards, if you wished to hit a man in the head, you would aim at his waist, and if his waist, you would aim down around his abdomen.

7. Platoon "shunt."

8. A soldier riding in a carriage, upon meeting an officer, should salute by raising his hand to his hat in ordinary way and by holding hand there till salute is returned.

9. Old sportsmen claim that a barrel should be cleaned at intervals for four days after firing, as it takes that long for the rifle to cool down.

(Some of the answers at recent C. O. T. C. exams.)

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DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

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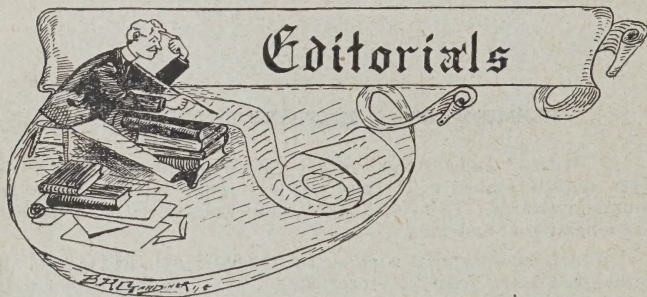
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No. 7



TO THE UNDERGRADUATE

Such comment as may be ventured by us of mere embryonic experience, will doubtless have the same effect upon an undergraduate as advice given by an experienced professor to his students, who made the statement that in 99.9 per cent. of cases it was never accepted. Yet we cannot allow our college chums to go unnoticed, however, first of all we wish to state, that at present we are going to blithely forget our careless past and yet point out the extravagances and resuscitate memories of peremptory nature.

Every undergraduate should fortify himself with an insurance policy which will protect his investment in his course of studies. Having so disposed of his financial burden his task shall be to get returns for investment. Let us say that the investment here is not an insurance policy but that is merely a protection, but his investment in his expense of his college training. This investment shall bear dividends declared daily and perennially in as much what we put into it, so much plus the dividends shall we get out of it. It would be further commendable to state that "waste of time, energy and material are the direct result of a careless, thoughtless, theatre,

socially inclined, fiction loving, undergraduate." This abberates from concentration of mind and utilization of time, recreation and study, and leads us blindly into realms of nothingness, superficiality and driftless habits.

Having thus regulated a timetable of regular habits allowing for recreation and industry, combined with the pleasurable satisfaction of an easy conscience, the hot days of the summer course will pass more cheerfully, and less arduously.

Having all habits now as fixed as the stars, you shall have more time to ramble in quest of your natural desires or hobbies.

Every undergraduate, who persists in burning the savoring weed in the lower locker room is liable to be brought before the high courts of justice in the board room. To him let us cast a life-preserver and save him "ten" by telling the "Faculty" it will never occur again. He has perhaps not learned that some of our faculty are possessed of keen nerves of smell and twitching nostrils, which can detect the use of tobacco, even though several floors distant and let us not forget what "Opie" told us "that social recognition helps a gambler as much in the South as religion helps a banker in the North", and that you will require both for your future success, as of the true metal of the dental profession.

TO THE COMING GRADUATE.

The seriousness of coming final examinations combined with the thoughts of making a living in our future profession, with such ponderings as to position in the C. A. D. C., or a position, as undertaking, to carry on a practise of one, who is going to war, or yet that unfathomable mystery of measuring up one's success as a man running his own private practise has perhaps added such a flavor to one sentiments, as not ephemerally tiny in the minds of the coming graduate.

To those who have not been able to satisfy their own minds let us assure them, that in these days when the gigantic total of humanity's problems seem even far distant, let us act like sober men of wisdom and allow the future to unravel itself to us, always thinking for ourselves and acting upon our own best thoughts. Let us combine all the little knowledge we have gained with our own ideas, adding to these the advice of those older and more experienced in the profession and then if prosperity shall share its lot someday with us, let us remember, "that a fool and his money are soon parted" and take heed that we do not spend all we earn.

To some this many seem even a greater problem than the above difficulties, since the presidential advice of class '16 to keep their affections in cold storage, has been somewhat unclaimed amongst the more quiet members of the class we do not wish to comment upon judiciousness of those men's actions, but in our tableau of bewilderment, as we face an abyss of poverty, with its yawning mouth, getting ready to spread our arms and spring to jump over it, into the fields of the world, we revel in the safety of security to think that

we have not a clinging partner to weight us down, while making our first jump into the realistic.

Yet we do not wish to give the impression that the coming graduate should allow his affection to diverge and become diffused among the thoughtless and pleasure seeking females of the 20th century, since that would perhaps lead to the difficulty of living inside of his income, but rather let us say that we shall pride ourselves in looking over the announcement column to find the names of class '16 among them, when the time has arrived, that they shall have reached such prosperity as will allow them to get married and still be able to save some of their earnings.

We trust that all members will acquire a hobby to "add" to the joys of living, and trust it may be some form of outdoor exercise to overcome the confinement of our labor within the four walls of our dental surgery.

Nor do we wish to impress our readers that our minds are centered on "Fords" or Saxons, but something which will furnish faint surprises and joys suitable to our various tastes and idiosyncrasies.

Limericks

Robert Harold Algae knows
 His dental studies plus some woes,
 And knowledge of the boats at sea
 He gained while at the Unversitee.

Roy M. Anderson's his name,
 The boy who down from Bracebridge came;
 Hockey playing is his hobby,
 Now we "Lamont" he'll be somebody.

Harry "Chesty" Arnott's kin
 Know not what knowledge lies within
 His mortal coil seems a wee bit bent
 To move from elm the firmament.

Now G. D. Beirel's an awful name
 To spread along in a human chain.
 The G— D— is the worst by far,
 Since he's a student from Ann Arbor.

Now Emerson George Berry is there to sing and
 work a bit,
 Yet do his share,
 And when his time to "wed" shall come
 We hope he'll be there and still "then some."

Yes, E. Roy Bier's our editor sure,
He says strange things but says them pure,
He believes in a smile and cheery word
And that the heart of a maid is the heart of a bird.

Sure Dalton Boyd seems hail and hearty,
His friends they number a great big party;
He could, if he wished, work a little more,
Sure it don't matter, he'st from Creemore.

But "Big Fellow" Boyd has spread his charm
With many a Venus possessed of the arm;
He dotes on "nature," the spring of the year,
To get his diploma and to get his dear.

Ah! Bonar Bracken from Orangeville comes,
His ways are sly, yet still water runs;
He roams on Huron and Bloor and Queen,
We doubt if he's so very green.

Tim. D. Campbell's our soldier straight,
Yet to lectures he comes very late;
He used to love Histology,
But now it's war and frivolity.

Frank Canning a steward runs,
To Niagara just as sure as guns;
He studies and still goes out all night,
If we didn't know'im we'd think 'es bright.

Ed. H. Clark ne'er combs his hair,
His forehead is so long and bare;
His winsome ways seem very sweet,
Since his sweetheart lives on Oxford Street.

Harry Conway, our President of Athletics,
Can sail a boat yet pass his ethics;
"But Chance and Time are ever twain,"
And he prays for "the dollar" with every pain.

Well there's John J. Craig, he smiles so sweet
Whenever you do somewhere meet;
He's aged, and big and busy and steady,
Now it's leap year, John, we hope you're ready.

J. Roland Crockett, our President is,
We know a girl he wishes was his;
Yet he causes the touch of Circumstance
To make life his fiddler and life a dance.

Oh yes! G. C. Dewar from Montreal did trail,
Oh my! his body looks so awful frail;
His pride is bent on polishing plates,
Or meeting girls and making dates.

Such as Bruce E. Eaid are not afraid
Their lot to cast with "one" nice young maid;
But always the "Moor" of him we see,
The better we like him, Holy Gee!

Eggy, or The American Legion, and Doc. Eggleton,
Are all his names and maybe then some;
He wandered on as in a dream
This College term, since he's here been,
But he studied in Philadelphia, one day,
And now he's destined to St. Mary's, they say.

This "Ted" Garvin owns a Ford,
Behold the "police court" his money will hoard;
And Melville will sure proud boast her son,
Of all her dentists he'll be the only one.

Here's Geo. F. Gibson, our Bible Class man,
He studies his Bible as best he can;
He studies and works until late hours,
And his sleep's cut short and his face he sours.

Yes, "Dick" Godfrey has very bright hair,
We doubt if his moustache pleased the fair;
And since in the army he has gone,
We trust he shall have luck, as he's a very fine mon.

H. C. Goodhand, our blonde boy,
He pleased our office girls with joy;
Now Goody has left for Calgary,
But we hope our "Goody" shall still be happy.

C. L. Grant from Durham blows,
He never goes out with girls nor voices his woes;
And yet around the College he wears that grin,
We're almost sure something will happen to him.

Lloyd E. Harriman never breaks a "Rule,"
Ever since he's entered the school;
His home, we believe, is Owen Sound,
All his patients hear is, "Get your teeth crowned."

T. F. Holt is of brawny arm,
If he "Knoxs" around he does not harm;
The singing birds have not all flown,
His deeds are thus-like quietly strewn.

Now Sid. J. Hughes of Rose Avenue,
Has a face of red and his eyes are blue;
His nails he gets polished once a week,
Now what do you think of such a streak?

Fred. E. Humprey, by the way,
He works all night and he works all day;
If he keeps on working and then some more,
He'll be wearing his crown on some other shore.

Howard James, who's an upright grand,
Is called a Senator, we understand;
His course of study he does fulfil,
And he's quiet and calm and does no one ill.

E. F. Jamieson, our "At-Home" feature,
Gives joy to all and every creature;
A dentist thorough in all his ways,
Who has joined the Army and left all his "Mays."

J. C. Livett's our Sergeant now,
He nettles his fist and wrinkles his brow;
The "Royal Alex's" his place of abode,
He's seen every play that's been here showed.

S. C. Lucas is an American grad.,
He wears his ties in the newest fad;
Pathology seems his safest spot,
What other knowledge do you think he's got?

Wm. Lymburger is quite stout set,
His ways are young but dinna fret,
When his work is finished he'll get his degree,
Now he'll be glad and so will we.

W. Marquis, a Killarney mon,
He dances and skates as best he can;
On meeting the fair sex he seems bent,
He's a bit of a devil with the Blarney liniment.

Ah! Roy Harvey Mills is our king of fussier,
The girls all seem to around him cluster;
He tells them yarns and verbum sap,
And he always examines their "oral" map.

Roy George Boyd Musgrove, from Stonewall, Man.,
He room with "Madame," whom the Lord made a
man;
His eyebrows have grown just beneath his nose,
And he looks all wisdom from head to toes.

R. J. McCallum, a Scotchman,
His ways are languid, and slow but sure;
He likes the "Scotch," not only the folk,
He never worries since life's a joke.

H. G. McDonell is big and tall with shoulders sloping,
Made a crown one day without a coping;
When "B. F." examined, why the crown wouldn't fit,
Said, you've mistaken the parent, "Sure that is it."

L. D. McLaurin seems quite grand,
If you knew the man, you'd understand;
That he worries and frets, but he's a lieutenant now,
And we hope poor madame will be happy somehow.

N. B. McLenaghan, from Portage La Prairie,
He never seems to get canary;
Even at times, he tobaggon slides,
But oft at home with his books abide.

John Glenny Pilkey, our neat Lieutenant,
Presents all his girls with our College pennant;
He knows "the Sellers" and even Sam Hughes,
And with his uniform he wears tan shoes.

Pye, A. C., when he looks at me
Seems to close his eyes and smile sweetly;
His work bespeaks an American grad.,
While his body shows up the "Avoirdupois pad."

J. Henry Reid, we well remember,
Tried to join the army last December;
He laughs with joy since his patients were girls,
Now the C.A.D.C. will supply his pearls?

"Doctor Dick"—K—Richardson
Has seen perhaps more than anyone;
He's always ready to grasp our hands
And he's got more friends than shining sands.

H. Scott is a wise old owl,
His choice is "chicken" 'of any fowl;
He is a practical worker, so they say,
And he'll get his degree by the 4th of May.

D. I. Siegel, the pride of the race,
He follows his work with an awful chase;
'Tis said he even saps his rubber dam,
So what do you think of such a man?

Wm. Slater has come from Galt,
He weighs all things with a grain of salt;
He is big and tall and slender and slim,
We trust the "fresh air" will be good for him.

Yes, L. S. Smith talks far too much,
For a man possessed of such nervous touch;
His heart is big, but so is his face,
And we wish "Butch" well, wherever his place.

Oh Harry L. Smith is a hockey fan,
But at school he works as hard as he can;
His health might break if he works some more,
Here's hoping he stops at the "semaphore."

Geo. A. Sproul, from Chatham, N.B.,
Came from McGill to study dentistry;
Now we feel rather proud of this sentiment,
That he's joined to the ranks to become a "dent."

A. C. "Arty" Steele, he makes you feel
Like a friend of his right away;
And although he's a child, he's not very wild,
Nor has very much to say.

Now W. J. Curly Taylor
Every year has been a sailor;
But no more schooners should he see
While in the Army Dental he will be.

W. Wm. "Big Chief" Weir
During lecture periods talks very queer;
His clothes were mixed with Black and White,
And if he grows much fatter he'll be an awful sight.

Frank M. Williamson does lionize
All the ladies he meets, with the use of his eyes;
His complexion is good and his voice is rare,
Now as an Army "dentist" he'll be a bear.



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The HYA YAKA

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No. 7

Technique of Root Canal Filling

Department of Operative Dentistry, Royal College of
Dental Surgeons

PREPARATION OF THE OPERATOR AND ASSISTANT.

The operator and assistant should be dressed for aseptic operating. Hands should be scrubbed and dipped in alcohol. It is not necessary for the hands to touch any of the materials or instruments which enter the canals, rubber gloves may be worn.

PREPARATION OF FIELD OF OPERATION.

The patient's mouth should be sprayed and rinsed with flavored water (wintergreen or peppermint).

Rubber dam put in position.

Teeth exposed through rubber dam wiped off with alcohol or phenol.

Sealing removed.

Cavity wiped with alcohol and dried with warm air.

Dressing removed from canal and tested for odor and moisture. If the dressing is dipped into H_2O_2 effervescence will indicate presence of organic matter.

PREPARATION FOR OPERATION.

Bracket Table.

All instruments used in any former operations should be removed and only those of immediate necessity kept on the table. The whole root canal equipment should be brought forth to the table sterile and ready for use without being handled by operator or assistant. The instruments and materials may be taken directly from the sterilizer as they are needed or from towels containing them which have been sterilized.

Among the equipment should be a number of smooth broaches already wound with absorbent cotton, cotton rolls, cotton pellets, rubber dam, cotton wipes, root canal cleansers, root canal reamers and root canal pluggers of various sizes and forms as well as dressing forceps and other pluggers.

Drying of Root Canals.

With sterile cotton on smooth broaches carry alcohol into the canal. Wipe out the excess alcohol with the prepared broaches and cotton and apply hot air. If using a chip blower draw the air through the flame into the rubber bulb, thus sterilizing the air and gradually blow into the canal. If using compressed air this is sterilized by passing through a vapor bath. Now pass a heated broach into the canal as often as necessary or until all fizzing ceases. This broach is made from piano wire or irridio-plantinum. The canal is now dry and ready to receive the filling.

INDICATIONS FOR USE OF CHLORA-PERCHA.

1. In all root canals freely opened to the apex, but which have not large apical openings.
2. In canals in which posts are to be cemented.

The Technique of Insertion.

Moisten the canal with oil of cajuput or eucalyptus. Dry out excess of the lubricant with cotton. Pump chlora-percha into the canal with a smooth broach, a little cotton on the broach may assist at first, then pump with a smooth broach several times. It is usually wise to pump until the patient gives response. If the canal is hard to fill use unvulcanized rubber as in pressure anaesthesia to force the chlora-percha home. Select a gutta-percha cone which approximately fits the canal to the apex and pass it up the canal perhaps withdrawing and re-inserting several times until it is well settled to place. Several cones may be required to fill the canal. If the patient responds to any pressure wait a few minutes and then press the cone farther. An easy way to handle the cone is to flatten the large end with a pair of pinchers. When the cone is passed into the canal as far as it will go, pack and force it home with a root canal plugger, being careful not to punch holes in the cone and thus remove the mass. To accomplish this use a wadd of cotton or paper over the gutta-percha to receive the thrust of the plugger. Cold air blown on the gutta-percha while packing facilitates the evaporation of the chloroform and makes a denser mass. Warm air or warm instruments expands the gutta-percha, cover the gutta-percha with oxy-chloride of zinc or oxy-phosphate with 5 per cent. red oxide of mercury added to prevent infection.

THE INDICATIONS FOR THE USE OF ROSIN SOLUTION.

1. In fine canals which can be thoroughly dried.
2. Canals which have been the seat of septic infection.

The Technique of Insertion.

Flood the dry canal with a thin rosin solution pumping it in with a wisp of cotton on a small smooth broach. When the canal is full pass a fine bristle to the apex and let out any air that may be entrapped. This is of vital importance. (For X-ray purposes dip the broach in oxide of bismuth and pump into the canal). Now pass the gutta-percha cone up the canal. Have a rigid cone and pass it half way up the canal and pump up and down forty or fifty times, as it dissolves, pass further toward the apex. The solution will enter the tubuli. When the canal is full, pack down with a cold plugger and wipe away any excess rosin solution. Rub steel pluggers on paraffin or cocoa-butter to prevent them sticking to cone. Fill pulp chamber with oxy-chloride of zinc or oxy-phosphate to which has been added 5 per cent. red oxide of mercury.

INDICATIONS FOR THE USE OF PARAFFIN COMPOUND.

1. Large canals freely opened.
2. Under fillings where no force or pressure is going to drive it through the apex.
3. If apical irritation is feared.

The Technique of Insertion.

With a wisp of cotton on a bristle moisten the canal with pure paraffin oil or liquid alboline. Now place a paraffin cone in the canal and pack it to place with a heated copper wire (about 60 C), add enough paraffin to completely fill the canal and have the whole in a liquid state so as to leave a homogenous mass when the broach is removed. Pass a gutta-percha cone or better a copper wire into the canal and leave permanently. Seal the pulp chamber with oxy-chloride or oxy-phosphate to which has been added 5% red oxide of mercury.

INDICATIONS FOR THE USE OF BISMUTH PASTE.

1. Roots with large apical openings from absorption or lack of development.
2. Temporary teeth.
3. Punctured roots.
4. Bifurcated openings.

The Technique of Insertion.

Place the jar of paste in a hot water bath and when the mass is liquified carry some to the tooth with a syringe. The nozzle of the

syringe must be warm and large enough to take up and discharge the paste. It may be necessary to pack unvulcanized rubber around the nozzle to force the paste into the canal or use the rubber as a piston as in pressure anaesthesia. A gutta-percha cone may now be gently passed into the canal.

INDICATIONS FOR THE USE OF MUMNIFYING PASTE.

1. In fine root canals where it is impossible at the time to remove all the pulp.
2. A temporary expedient.

Technique of Insertion.

Moisten the canal with oil of cajuput or eucalyptus. Dry out the excess of the lubricant with cotton. Pump the mumnifying paste into the canal with a smooth broach, a little cotton on the broach may assist at first, then pump several times with a smooth broach. If the canal is hard to fill use unvulcanized rubber as in pressure anaesthesia to force the mumnifying paste home. Select a gutta-percha cone which approximately fits the canal, perhaps withdrawing and re-inserting several times until it is settled to place. Cover the mumnifying paste with oxy-chloride of zinc or oxy-phosphate to which has been added 5% red oxide of mercury.

MATERIALS FOR FILLING ROOT CANALS.

Gutta-Percha and Chloro-Percha. How to make:

Take a jar that will hold about two to four ounces fill it about three quarters with pink base-plate gutta-percha cut into squares or strips small enough to settle well into the bottom of the jar. Pour over this enough chloroform to cover the gutta-percha fully. Allow to stand for a few hours, closely covered. Shake well, and much sediment will fall to the bottom; gutta-perchas now used are loaded with oxide of zinc and other materials that are not suitable ingredients of chloro-percha for filling root canals. To remove these strain through cheese cloth into a wide mouth bottle with an outside cover, which is not so likely to become smeared as a cork that fits inside. Finally ground thymol crystals may be dissolved in chloroform and added, or may be thrown into the liquor undissolved—use about two or three drachms of thymol to an ounce of gutta-percha. As the chloroform evaporates add oil of cajuput to the solution to keep it liquid. After some months all the chloroform will have evaporated, and the gutta-percha will be held in solution by the oil of cajuput. This chloro-percha will be ropy and tenacious—not so short grained as that made from base-plate gutta-percha unstrained.

Gutta-Percha Cones put in a wide mouth bottle and covered with alcohol will thus be kept sterile and ready for use.

Pink gutta-percha is preferable to white, because the color makes a sufficient contrast to the teeth tissue to be easily followed if removal should be necessary.

Rosin and Gutta-Percha Compound.

Rosin	Gr. xll
Chloroform	3ii j
M. Fiat Sol.	

Place the rosin in a wide mouth bottle and add the chloroform, let stand for a few hours when it will be ready for use. A little vaseline put on the glass stopper of the bottle will help to keep the chloroform from evaporating.

Paraffin Compound.

Thymol	2 parts
Bismuth trioxide	30 parts
Hard paraffin (melting point) 56-58 deg. C. (133-136 deg. F.)	68 parts

The above formula may be put up by your druggist.

A very convenient and aseptic method is to have the paraffin for the compound made into cones and placed in alcohol. Liquid Alboline, Russian Oil or Petroleum is used as a lubricant for the canal.

Bismuth Paste.

Bismuth-Sub-nitrate	30 parts
Yellow vaseline	60 parts
White wax	5 parts
Paraffin	5 parts

Mumnifying Paste.

Oxide of zinc.
Creosote or Oil of Cloves.
hymol.

The Haggis of Private McPhee

By Robert W. Service.

"Hae ye heard whit ma auld mither's postit tae me?
It fair makes me hamesick," says Private McPhee.
"And whit did she send ye?" says Private McPhun,
As he cockit his rifle and bleezed at a Hun.
"A haggis! A HAGGIS!" says Private McPhee;
"The brawest big haggis I ever did see.
And think! It's the morn when fond memory turns
Tae haggis and whuskey,—the Birthday o' Burns
We maun find a dram; then we'll ca' in the rest
O' the lads and we'll hae a Burns' Night wi' the best."

"Be ready at sundoon," snapped Sergeant McCole;
I want you twa men for the list'nin' patrol."
Then Private McPhee looked at Private McPhun:
"I'm thinkin', ma lad, we're confoundedly done."
Then Private McPhun looked at Private McPhee:
"I'm thinkin', auld chap, it's a' aff wi' oor spree."
But up spoke their cronie, wee Wullie McNair:
"Jist lea' yer braw haggis for me tae prepare;
And as for the dram, if I search the camp roon,
We maun hae a drappie'tae jist haud it doon.
Sae rin, lads, and think, though the nicht it be black,
O' the haggis that's waitin' ye when ye get back."

Losh! but it wis waesome on Naebuddy's Land,
And the deid they were rottin' on every hand.
And the rockets like corpse-candles hauntit the sky,
And the winds o' destruction went shudderin' by.
There wis skelpin o' bullets and skirlin' o' shells,
And breengin' o' bombs and a thoosand death-knells;
But, cooryin' doon in a Jack Johnson hole,
Little fashed the two men o' the list'nin' patrol:
For sweeter than honey and bricht as a gem
Wis the thought o' the haggis that waitit for them.

Yet alas! in oor moments o' sunniest cheer
Calamity's aften maist cruelly near.
And while the twa talked o' their puddin' divine
The Boshes below them were howkin' a mine.
And while the two cracked o' the feast they would hae,
The fuse it wis burnin, and burnin' away.
Then sudden—a roar like the thunner o' doom,
A hell-leap o' flame, then . . . the wheesht o' the tomb.

"Haw Jock! are ye hurtit?" says Private McPhun.
"Aye, Geordie, they've got me; I'm fearin' I'm done.
It's ma leg; I'm just thinkin' it's aff at the knee:
Ye'd best gang and leave me," says Private McPhee.
"Oh, leave ye, I wanna," says Private McPhun;
"And leave ye I canna, for though I micht run,
It's no faur I wud gang, it's no muckle I'd see:
I'm blindit, and that's whit's the maitter wi' me."
Then Private McPhee sadly shakit his heid:
"If we bide here for lang we'll be bidin' for deid.
And yet, Geordie, lad, I could gang weel content
If I'd tasted that haggis ma auld mither sent."
"That's droll," says McPhun; "Ye've jist speakit ma mind.
Oh I ken it's a terrible thing tae be blind;
And yet it's no that that embitters ma lot:
It's jist missin' that braw muckle haggis ye've got."
For awhile they were silent, then up once again
Spoke Private McPhee, though he whusselt wi' pain:
"And why should we miss it? Between you and me
We've legs for tae run and we've eyes for tae see.
You lend me your shanks and I lend you ma sicht,
And we'll baith hae a kyte-fu o' haggis the nicht."

Oh, the sky it wis dourlike and dreepin' a wee
When Private McPhun gruppit Private McPhee.
Oh, the glaur it wis fylin' and crieshin' the grun
When Private McPhee guidit Private McPhun.
"Keep clear o' them corpses, they're mebbly no' deid!
Look oot! there's a big muckle crater ahead!
Haud on! there's a sap! We'll be heain' a coup!
A staur-shell! For Godsake! Doon, lad, on yer doup!
Bear aff tae yer richt . . . Aw, yer jist daein' fine:
Afore the nicht's feenished on haggis we'll dine."

There wis death and destruction on every hand;
There wis havoc and horror on Naebuddy's Land.
And the shells bickered down wi' a crump and a glare,
And the hameless wee bullets were dingin' the air.
Yet on they went staggerin', cooryin' doon,
When the stutter and cluck o' a maxim crept roun'.
And the legs o' McPhun they were sturdy and stoot,
And McPhee on his back kept a bonnie look-oot:
"On, on, ma brave lad! We're no faur frae the goal.
I can hear the braw sweerin' o' Sergeant McCole."

But strength has its leemit, and Private McPhun
Wi' a sab and a curse fell his length on the grun.
Then Private McPhee shoutit doon in his ear:
"Jist think o' the haggis, I smell it frae here.
It's gushin' wi' juice, it's embaumin' the air,
It's steamin' for us and we're—jist—aboot—there."
Then Private McPhun answers: "Dommit, auld chap!
For the sake o' that haggis I'll gang till I drap."
And he gets on his feet wi' a heave and a strain,
And onward he staggers in passion and pain;
And the flare and the glare and the fury increase,
Till you'd think they'd jist taken a' Hell on a lease.
And on they go reelin' in peetiful plight,
And someone is shoutin' away on their right;
And someone is runnin', and noo they can hear
A sound like a prayer and a sound like a cheer;
And swift through the crash and the flash and the din
The lads o' the Hielands are bringing them in.

"They're baith sairly wounded; but is it no droll
Hoo they rave about haggis?" says Sergeant McCole.
When hirplin' along comes wee Wullie McNair,
And he says: "I'd jist liftit it oot o' the pot,
And there it lay steamin' and savoury hot,
When . . . sudden I dooked at the fleech o' a shell,—
And it drapped on the haggis and dinged it tae hell."

And oh! but the lads were fair taken aback,
And jist then the order wis passed tae attack.
Then up frae the trenches like lions they leapt,
And on through the nicht like a torrent they swept;
On, on, wi' their bayonets bristlin' before;
On, on, to the foe wi' a rush and a roar.
And wild to the heavens their battle-cry rang,
And doon on the Boshes like tigers they sprang:
And there wisna a man but had Death in his ee,
For he thocht o' the haggis o' Private McPhee.

—McLean's Magazine.

Trip to Northfield

The International Y. M. C. A. Students' Conference was held at Northfield, Mass., June 23rd to July 2nd, 1916. About four hundred and fifty students were in attendance, being representatives from Toronto, McGill, Western O.A.C., Dalhousie, Acadia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Andover, Brown and several other colleges of the Eastern States. The number of leaders and speakers present brought the total up to about five hundred and twenty-five. There were thirteen delegates from the different faculties of Toronto University. The Canadian delegates assembled a couple of days previous to the conference proper to hold a Canadian conference. It was decided to hold next year, at Knowlton, Que., a conference for students of Eastern Canada.

The Toronto delegation left on the afternoon of June 20th. The route taken was by boat to Lewiston, along the Great Gorge Route to the Falls, by train to Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Northfield. Northfield is a picturesque town of about two thousand, nestled on the banks of the Connecticut River, and surrounded by the wooded Berkshire Hills. It is the birthplace of D. L. Moody, and is important for the two large institutions he founded there, being a Girls' Seminary, and the Mt. Hermon School for Boys.

The forenoons of the Conference were given up to meetings, the purpose of which was to place before the students in a sane and manly way the true character of Christianity, especially in its relationship to the problem of student life.

The afternoons were entirely free for sports and recreation. Baseball and tennis tournaments were played off. Owing to the several delegations from the Canadian universities being small, a Canadian team was picked from all of them. In baseball we were scheduled to play Yale, but the result being sadly against us, we will not publish the score. The Canadians also played the Chinese students at soccer, score 1-1. The tennis tournament was fast and exciting, the Japanese and Chinese students giving the Caucasians a hard run for the championship.

For those who did not wish to watch or participate in the games, there were numerous points of interest to be visited by walk or auto.

One afternoon towards the end of the Conference was given up to a Field Day. The different athletic events were pulled off with a great deal of interest, as Yale, Harvard, Princeton and other old-time rivals had their picked men there to compete. However, the Mt. Hermon School for Boys cleaned up the most points.

The evening of the same day was devoted to the Intercollegiate celebration known as "Stunt Night." Each delegation marched into their allotted place in the auditorium and as called upon were allowed to give their yell, or song, or put on a stunt, according to their numbers. Owing to the present feeling and situation of the Canadians in regard to the war in Europe, and the fact that so many of our fellow-students are serving at the front, some of whom were in attendance at the Conference last year, the Canadian delegation decided to not put on a stunt. We simply stood in honor of those who had fallen, while the chairman of the Conference explained the circumstances. He then asked the rest of the audience to rise with us and join in singing "God Save the King." At the conclusion of this meeting a huge bonfire was set ablaze. It was forty-five feet high, and had been built expressly for the purpose.

At 7 o'clock each evening the delegates assembled on the grassy top of one of the hills for what was called the "Round Top" meeting. This was addressed by different prominent speakers, who strove to assist the students in the selection of their vocation, by presenting the needs and opportunities for service in different callings. These services were very impressive and the spot is famous for some great decisions, such as that of John R. Mott, as told by himself at his last visit to Toronto University.

At the different meetings we were privileged to hear many returned missionaries and medical doctors from India, China, Ceylon, Arabia and Turkey, who told, in an interesting manner, of the great need of those countries and the opportunities there for well-trained college men. We were also told of the work the Y. M. C. A. is doing in these different countries, and especially in the war zone among the soldiers. The Conference was also addressed by such prominent men as Robt. E. Speers, Sherwood Eddy, Dean Brown of Yale, and Brockman, associate of John R. Mott.

Such a Conference develops a spirit of fellowship and is certainly an inspiration for better life-service to anyone who may be privileged to attend. No student should miss the opportunity.

L. R. DAVIDSON, '17.

H. J. MULLETT, '18.

PHYSIOLOGY.

On a mule we find, two legs behind,
And two we find before,
We tickle behind, before we find,
What the two behind be for.

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Major C. E. Sale, 18th Batt., 4th Brigade

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Lieut. E. H. Campbell.	Lieut. D. W. Massey.	Lieut. E. H. Wilson.
Lieut. A. V. Cashman.	Lieut. W. J. McEwen.	Lieut. J. H. Wiltze.
Lieut. E. H. Crawford.	Lieut. E. F. McGregor.	Lieut. J. H. Zinn.
Lieut. Karl Damon.	Lieut. D. K. McIntosh.	Sgt. E. G. Berry.
Lieut. J. M. Deans.	Lieut. W. S. McLaren.	Sgt. H. R. Conway.
Lieut. R. L. Dudley.	Lieut. W. H. McLaren.	Sgt. R. J. Godfrey.
Lieut. J. H. Duff.	Lieut. L. D. McLaurin.	Sgt. H. C. Goodhand.
Lieut. J. N. Dunning.	Lieut. G. A. Munroe.	Sgt. E. F. Jamieson.
Lieut. W. R. Eaman.	Lieut. Otto Nase.	Sgt. G. R. McMillan.
Lieut. R. W. Fell.	Lieut. H. A. Nesbitt.	Sgt. J. H. Reid.
Lieut. H. B. Findley.	Lieut. J. G. O'Neil.	Sgt. W. J. Taylor.
Lieut. R. W. Frank.		

† Acting Director of Dental Services, address Ottawa. * Lieutenants rank as Captains while overseas. C.A.D.C. overseas address—Care Director Dental Services, Canadian Contingents, 23 Earls Ave., Folkestone, England.

Divisional Officers

Capt. T. C. Bruce.
 Capt. A. Dubord.
 Capt. H. T. Minogue.
 Capt. W. W. Wright.

Capt. F. P. Shaw.
 Capt. W. G. Trelford.
 Capt. Geo. K. Thomson.

Capt. W. G. Thompson.
 Capt. F. M. Wells.
 Capt. J. M. Wilson.

ATTACHED TO OTHER CORPS OTHER THAN C.A.D.C.

Overseas.

Major P. P. Ballachey, 58th Batt.
 Major G. S. Cameron, 9th C.M.R.
 Major F. T. Coghlan, 25th Battery.
 Major Chas. A. Corrigan, Army Service Corps.
 Capt. K. C. Campbell, 43rd Batt.
 Capt. J. R. Duff, 79th Batt.
 Capt. J. Harper, Royal Navy.

Capt. J. L. McLean, 59th Batt.
 Capt. Walter McNally, 179th Batt.
 Capt. S. J. Redpath, 47th Batt.
 Lieut. A. R. Leggo, 58th Batt.
 Lieut. H. J. McLaurin, 43rd Batt.
 Staff Sgt. J. G. Roberts, C.A.M.C.
 Pte. S. P. Marlatt, Princess Pats.

Concentration Camps.

Lt.-Col. E. F. Armstrong, 159th Batt.
 Lt.-Col. Neil Smith, 180th Batt.
 Major. H. A. Croll, 10th C.M.R.
 Major N. Schnarr, 94th Batt.

Capt. A. L. Johnson, 68th Batt.
 Lieut. C. Nicholson, 129th aBtt.
 Lieut. C. E. Wright, 80th Batt.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Overseas.

F. H. Barry, C.A.D.C.
 A. Chambers, C.A.D.C.
 E. R. Dixon, 71st Batt.
 J. E. Does, C.A.D.C.
 E. Garfat, 71st Batt.
 J. E. Irwin, C.A.D.C.
 J. T. Irwin, 4th U.ofT.Co.
 R. H. Wing, C.A.D.C.

A. W. Jones, C.A.D.C.
 J. V. Lally, C.A.D.C.
 J. G. Larmour, C.F.A.
 H. B. Legate, C.A.D.C.
 W. C. Legett, C.A.D.C.
 E. S. McBride, C.A.D.C.
 C. F. McCartney, C.A.D.C.

R. B. McGuire (British Corps.)
 R. V. McLaughlin, C.A.D.C.
 T. E. Walker, C.F.A.
 A. Walton, C.A.M.C.
 B. Watson, C.A.M.C.

Concentration Camps.

Lieut. R. M. Barbour, 64th Batt.
 H. G. Bean, 198th Batt.
 R. Bishop, C.A.D.C.
 A. E. Chegwin, 198th Batt.
 F. Cluff, 161st Batt.
 E. N. Elliott, C.A.D.C.
 H. Greenwood, 76th Batt.
 G. E. Harper, C.F.B.
 G. M. Heisz, Div. Sig. Corps.
 A. S. Holmes, Div. Sig. Corps.
 G. W. Howson, 126th Batt.
 T. H. Hutchinson, C.A.D.C.
 J. T. Irwin, 4th U. Co.
 G. G. Jewett, Field Amb.
 A. N. Laidlaw, Mach. Gun.

E. C. McKee, C.A.D.C.
 J. M. McLeod, Div. Sig Corps.
 G. S. Murray, Army Transport
 A. L. Norton, C.A.D.C.
 C. T. Parker, C.A.D.C.
 A. R. Poag, C.A.D.C.
 W. A. Porter, C.A.M.C.
 C. C. Ramage, C.A.M.C.
 H. G. Reid, Mechanical Transport.
 G. A. Sirrs, Army Transport.
 G. H. Sloan, 30th Batt.
 W. H. Smith, 160th Batt.
 W. L. Smith, Div. Sig. Corps.
 F. L. Thompson, C.A.D.C.

THE HYA YAKA

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR
BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

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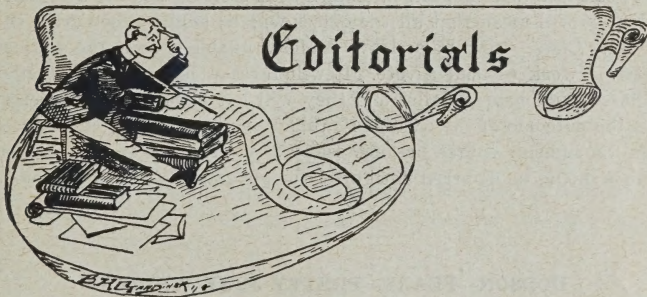
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VOL. XIV.

TORONTO, JULY, 1916

No. 8



Little did we think when we embarked on our college course as freshmen that such a trend of events as have since taken place would befall the lot of our natural lives, let alone our four short years at the R. C. D. S. Our high vaunted civilization has turned its hands in another direction, and although no clockwise, but seemingly reversing, is making as rapid strides as ever. This truly is a decade of surprises and one that will go down in history for all times as the extremes of extremes. Canada has borne her share so well that never before has she held so high a position in the esteem of the Empire and the world in general. Canadians everywhere are admired for many grand characteristics, particularly their resourcefulness. We as Dental students have been shown this in our own small sphere, and let us, to the best of our ability, show that no trust in us has been misplaced and no confidence misconstrued.

The students one and all are very grateful to the College authorities for the cancellation of the term set of examinations. One of the

dark pictures of the summer course, painted in each student's mind and looked forward to with dread, was the burning of midnight oil in the hot nights of July and August in preparation for these same exams. Since the joyful news has been proclaimed all evil forebodings have given way to pleasant dreams of holidays, well deserved holidays. The course so far has been heavy for both the staff and students, and the remaining months while we are in attendance promise no let up. But cheer up, boys, the worst is yet to come.

In closing, the Hya Yaka staff extends to one and all best wishes for the pleasant and profitable holiday!

The Hya Yaka hopes that nominations for election of officers for the fall term will be postponed until after October 1st. If this is not done it will mean that all the offices will be held by men from the Junior Class. It will also leave students unable to take the summer session work without a vote. It will further mean that the Senior Class would have a ballot and they will not have so much interest in the outcome of the elections. Under such unusual circumstances as the summer course has necessitated, we think that the nominations should be deferred until after the opening of the fall session.

DOLSON—PEARL—PRETTY JUNE WEDDING.

On Wednesday afternoon, June 4th, at 4 o'clock, occurred the marriage of Miss Gladys G. E. Pearl to Dr. W. J. McL. Dolson, Lieut. C.A.D.C. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Odery of Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, at the home of the bride's parents, McMaster Ave., in the presence of a few intimate friends and relatives.

The bride, wearing an ivory crepe de chene gown, and carrying a bouquet of roses and lilies, entered the drawing-room escorted by her father. The wedding march was played by Miss Pauline Dolson, and Miss Florence Dolson sang "Love's Coronation."

Mrs. Pearl held a reception after the ceremony, when a buffet luncheon was served. The happy couple left later for an extended trip to Montreal and Quebec amidst the congratulations and good wishes of their friends. At the station a number of officers from Lieut. Dolson's battalion gave the party a hearty send-off.

Before joining the C.A.D.C., Dr. Dolson was examiner for infirm-ary patients and was very popular around the R.C.D.S.

The Hya Yaka extends its best wishes to the young couple and wishes them a happy and prosperous future.

Personals

Four of the undergraduates who went on active service with the C.A.D.C. have recently returned from the front and are now completing their course. They are: R. V. McLaughlin, J. E. Dores, R. H. Wing and C. F. McCartney. Although they are glad to have been given the opportunity of finishing their undergraduate term, not one regrets the time spent in the country's service.

Dr. A. E. Webster is enjoying a well-earned vacation at Thornbury, Ont.

Dr. W. F. Adams, of Yochow, Honan, China, who is at present in the city, favored the R.C.D.S. with a visit. Dr. Smith expects to leave again for China shortly.

Dr. W. E. Cummer has been absent from the city for some time on a lecture tour through the Southern States for the California State Dental Association.

L. Davidson and H. J. Mullett, who represented the R.C.D.S. at the International Y. M. C. A. Conference held recently at Northfield, Mass, have returned to the College.

Deepest sympathy is extended to W. S. Sinclair in his recent bereavement. We also extend our sympathies to F. Beehley in his recent bereavement.

Mr. G. L. Davis is a new face in Class '18. Mr. Davis attended the Indiana Dental College before entering the R.C.D.S.

The Juniors had their first introduction to the infirmary as operators the other day, when they learned how to apply the rubber dam. Gums and teeth are, needless to say, still sore from the results of the ordeal.

"Abe" Sloan was in the city recently, but on account of being severely pressed for time he was unable to favor the College with a visit. "Abe" expects to resume his course next fall.

Mac. Reveler is to be congratulated upon his attendance at eight o'clock lectures.

S. W. Sproule, '18, paid a visit to his friends at the Royal College last month.

Valuable practical experience in extraction is being gained by the Seniors in their hospital visitation, and is probably just what they need. How about it, Stone?

DENTAL INFORMAL DANCE.

The third summer dance of the College at the Balmy Beach Club House on Wednesday evening, June 29th, was decidedly the most successful informal dance of the summer session. Inspiring music was supplied by Mosher's Orchestra, and the floor was in excellent condition. That the summer dances are becoming quite popular was evidenced by the large attendance. The committee, who were the recipients of many compliments, have worked hard to relieve the monotony of the summer course. The following composed the committee: Dr. R. M. Boyd, Messrs. Lipsey, Murray, Cavanah, Maranda and Mulvihill.

Among those present were: Misses E. Wright, J. Watson, H. Kerr, E. Girdler, M. E. Milne, Vera Urquhart, Ethel Wright, Marie Halloran, L. Rutherford, M. Sando, E. Shaw, McLeod, Marshall, Rundleberg. Others noticed were: Misses Craig, Travers, Kennedy, O'Leary, Harrison, Rowe, James, Both, Penny, Bowering, Galloway, Wake, Gilbert, Gibbs, Moran, Nicholson.

The gentlemen present were: H. H. Halloran, H. L. Coursier, W. W. Astle, J. M. Sheldon, R. M. Hoffman, A. G. Wicks, W. R. Elgie, R. C. Wood, K. Berry, R. Winn, H. J. Murphy, K. McDowell, F. Bell, S. M. James, B. Temple, F. S. Jarman, R. A. Gilbert, Harrison, M. H. Hagey, A. B. Babcock, H. L. Crowley, T. Ingram, F. Taylor.

"MY ENGLAND."

In a recent Sunday Edition of the New York Times unusual space and prominence was given to this poem by William Winter. It is one of the most stirring things that has come from an American pen since the beginning of the war, and on that account is published here in full. Mr. Winter is one of New York's most noted dramatic critics, and the fact that he is an American of course makes his utterance upon the war the more remarkable.

My England; Not my native land,
But dear to me as if she were,—
How often have I longed to stand
With those brave hearts who fight for her!

Bereft by Fortune, worn with Age,
My life is all I have to give,
But freely would that life engage
For those who die that she may live.

Mother of Freedom! Pledged to Right!
From Honor's path she would not stray,
But, sternly faithful, used her might
To lead mankind the nobler way.

Her task was hard, her burden great,
But 'round the world her edict ran
That reared and ruled a Sovereign State,
Securely, on the Rights of Man.

No vandal foot should tread her land,
No despot hold her realm in awe;
The humblest peasant should command
The shelter of her righteous law.

In vain her lion port was braved!
Her pennant streamed o'er ev'ry sea,
And wheresoe'er her ensign waved
All fetters fell and Man was free.

To-day be all her faults forgot,—
The errors of her nascent prime,
Or wily politician's plot,
Or blunder that was almost crime.

To-day, when desperate tyrants strain,—
By Greed and Fear and Hate combined,
To blast her power and rend her reign,
She fights the fight of all mankind.

She fight for us—for this fair clime,
Our home belov'd, where freemen dwell,
Columbia, grandest born of Time,
That Teuton malice burns to quell.

My England! should the hope be crost
In which she taught the world to strive,
Then all of Virtue would be lost
And naught of Manhood left alive.

But 'tis not in the Book of Doom
That Justice, Honor, Truth should fail,
That earth be made a living tomb,
And only brutal Wrong prevail.

It cannot be the human race,
Long struggling up to Freedom's sun,
Is destined to the abject place
Of vassal to the murd'rous Hun!

In ev'ry land that knows the ills
Of bondage, and has borne its aches,
The deathless pulse of Freedom thrills
And Reason's noble rage awakes.

See splendid Italy advance,
And grimly issuing from his lair,
To grasp the hand of glorious France,
Stalk forth th' Russian bear!

My England!—patient, valiant, true!—
Nor foes without nor frauds within
Will shake her purpose to subdue
The cohorts of embattled sin.

The swinish horde, the gilded beasts,
In whom no touch of truth survives,
Who ravish women, murder priests,
And strew the sea with infant lives;

The Lords of War, who will and maim,
Exultant, while their people groan,
Steeping themselves in crime and shame,
To keep a despot on his throne;

That pigmy, to whose 'wilder'd brain
Himself an Attila appears,
Who takes the name of God in vain
And drowns the earth in blood and tears!

My England, strike! Droop not, nor pause,
Till triumph on your banners shine!
Then take a grateful world's applause—
Millions of hearts that beat like mine.

W O R K

WHILE ye have Youth with ye,
work, that when Old Age
shall come unto ye, ye may be able
to entertain him at leisure—a welcome
guest.

Work, O Man—work hard today,
Don't stop to bicker, or fool, or play—
Tomorrow will come before ye're
aware,

And only the ones who have done
their share

Will find that their loads are lighter
to bear—

For the load gains weight each time
that ye shirk,

So arise today—and Smile—and
Work!

—Paul Page

A MODERN DENTAL OFFICE.

"Do you know the dentist is outliving his old reputation of being an ogre?" queried the keen observer.

"And the modern dentist's office is really an attractive place to spend an hour or two," she continued. "Quite a change from the old time 'chamber of horrors.'"

"Recently I went to see a new dentist, as the one I had patronized for years was out of town, and it was necessary for my work to be done at once.

"This 'new' dentist has practiced as long as the other one, but he is very different in that he has an inventive mind coupled with up-to-date spirit, and his office was a revelation to me.

"Everything was spotless, as is usually the case in the first-class dentist's office—but what a difference! The chair was particularly inviting in its snowy white. I wondered how he kept it so immaculate, so when the man's back was turned I quietly investigated and found that the seat, the back, the arms and the headrest were all concealed by a fitted and removable covering of white washable material.

"How much better than the old-time leather or plush upholstered chairs which fairly shouted 'germs' to the scrupulous individual.

"Of course I questioned, and was told that the coverings were an invention of the dentist himself, and were made right here in our own town. The great wonder to me is that the trick had not been turned long ago."

When we realize how important it is that we keep our teeth in good condition we can understand why it is that dentists are waking up to the fact that they must keep up with the march of progress, and that the best encouragement, as well as their best advertisement, to the timid public, are the attractively sanitary, up-to-date offices. The modern public wants to be—indeed it must be—allured.

THEM WERE THE TIMES.

"Last Christmas, before their marriage, she gave him a book entitled 'A Perfect Gentleman.'"

"Well?"

"This Christmas she intends giving him 'Wild Animals I Have Known.'"



LIKELY.

Judge: "Officer, what's the matter with the prisoner? Tell her to stop crying. She's been at it 15 minutes." (More sobs.)

Officer: "Please, sir, I'm athinking she wants to be bailed out."

Walker, '18: "You know, Dr., I speak as I think."

Dr. Webster: "Yes, Walker—only oftener."

HERE'S TO YOU, JOHN BULL.

Though you grumble
 Like a bumble
 Bee in a bramble,
 Dear old John;
 Though you stumble,
 Topple, tumble,
 Still you scramble
 Up and on.
 Though its rough, John,
 You're the stuff, John,
 Biggest puddle
 You ever knew,
 How it splashes
 Your galoshes!
 But you'll muddle,
 Muddle through.

She cuts her expenses each night
As she sits with her regular beau.
Promptly at nine she turns out the light
For one flame is plenty, you know.

There was a young Chink named Ching Ling,
Who fell off a street car—Bing, Bing.
The “con.” turned his head, to the passengers said,
“The car’s lost a washer,” Ding! Ding!

J. D. Brown, in answer to a question concerning the quality of the cigar that was decorating his physiognomy: “Well, I tell you, boys, you can’t get better.”

Stone, up to this time an interested onlooker: “He’s right, boys. I tried one, and I’m not better yet.”

A BITTER PARTING.

Long years had passed since they had met
And said adieu in pain;
That parting she would ne’er forget—
And now they met again.

She looked at him with pleading eyes
Beneath her locks of gold;
He did not seem to sympathize—
His glance was firm and cold.

’Twas then she told him to be kind
And stay his cruel hand;
But, to her fearful anguish blind,
He smiled at her command.

Torn by conflicting doubts and fears,
Filled with intense alarm,
She now almost gave way to tears
And wildly grasped his arm.

He gruffly muttered, “Now be brave.”
He gave a dreadful shout,
And, ere a friendly hand could save—
Another tooth was out.

"I want a pair of pants for my sick husband," exclaimed the woman.

"What size," asked the clerk.

"I don't know, but I think he wears a 14½ collar."

Sheehy, '17: (in the extraction room pulling the remnants for a full upper case): "She loves me—she loves me not; she loves me—she doesn't love me!"

• **PERSISTENT JACK.**

Patient: "Be sure you get the right tooth, doctor."

Turney: "Don't worry. I'll get it if I have to pull out every tooth in your head."

First Law Student: "Say, Harry, have you heard the new name for bankruptcy?"

Second Law Student: "No, what is it?"

First Law Student: "Jewish-prudence."

Dr. Bright, to Cole, '18: "How many miles do you get on a gallon of gasoline?"

Cole: "How many do you get?"

Dr. Bright: "I asked you first."

MEDICAL ITEM.

Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Views from thy hand no cancer cure begun.

Ross, '18: "My best girl says she is going to give me a present this year that she has made with her own hands."

"Sheldon, '18: "What will it be?"

Ross, '18: "Eatables or wearables. I hope it's eatables. I'd rather have stomach ache for a week than be the laughing stock of the town for a year."

O.K.'ED BY AUTHORITY.

At a picture house the other day a picture was shown entitled "As God Made It."

Immediately following the projection of this title on the screen came the flash, "Approved by the Board of Censors."

Dr. Cowling: "Now under what combination is gold most quickly released?"

Roos, '18 (after much thought): "I should say, sir,—marriage."

Nesbitt, '18: "Come, Bab., be lively now—break the bones in Mr. Harvin's chops and put Mrs. Smith's ribs in the basket for her."

Babcock, '17: "All right, old top, just as soon as I have sawed off Mr. Murphy's leg."

Maranda, '18: "So Butch. Smith played for you. He claims he can make the piano talk."

Nesbitt, '18: "Well, I'll bet if it spoke it would say, 'Butch, you have played me false.'"

Dr. Clarkson: "Is it worth my time to fish in this neighborhood?"

Native: "Well, the fishing ain't worth shucks, but then I don't know what your time is worth."

100° in the shade never put a
real man down and out of
doing any thing he knew
would be good for him. *ss*

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INVITATION TO THE SEA.

Come to me, my children, daughters of men, sons of women, for I, the Sea, have gifts for you all!

Come, sweating toilers, from dark dens in cities. Seek me out where you can find me alone, and enter into my arms. Smoke and dust I can rinse from you. I can brace your muscles and cause you to breathe deep; I can steep you in strength. I will grant you to be clear-eyed and confident once more, and when you return, brave with my valour, perhaps you will be able to defy evil.

Come to me, also, you who are pampered in palaces, for I am a good democrat. I can entertain you more generously than your friends. For I can exalt you in your own eyes, lifting the gentleman into the man, and the lady into the woman. I have no warmed and perfumed luxury for you. As I always have been so am I now—cool, sane, elemental. Elegance and ennui I shall most assuredly banish. But your chalky pallor shall blush ruddy when I have caressed you. The lines about your lips shall betoken resolution which you shall wrest from me.

Come to me, old people, who have grown weary, and rest near to me. We are comrades together, for I am very old. Touch my wet rocks with withered fingers, tenderly; shake your grey locks loose where the sun shines upon my sands, for I am yours and you are mine. Listen to me, for I sing you songs of the Infinite.

Come to me, you who are lovers, for I am the deepest and most inclusive lover. In me were the beginnings of life and the earliest promptings and choosings of love. I teem with multitudes brought near together. Mine are rapture and the storms that glorify the race.

And O, you little ones, come to me. I offer you my hard sandy beaches, my glistening pebbles, my seaweeds and my shells for your pleasure. Perhaps for you are the greatest of all my gifts. Of you would I make poised, fair-minded women, and gentle, firm-willed men, a race too gay for crime and insanity. Wive into me, splash merrily, swim lustily.

Come to me, my children, for I am the struggle of the brave who will conquer or die, I am the going and coming of the great. I am health and prowess and achievement!